The Columbian.

VOL 43. BLOOMSBURG, PA., THURSDAY FEBRUARY 4, 1909. NO 5.

WHEN YOU WANT TO

Open a Bank Account Have a Check Cashed
Borrow Money, or Make an Investment

CALL ON THE OLD RELIABLE -

The Farmers National Bank

OF BLOOMSBURG

Capital, $60.000 Surplus $100,000

C M. CREVELING, Pres. M. MILLEISEN. Cashier.

DIRECTORS

J. L. Moyer N. U. Funk C. M. Creveling C. A. Kleim
W. L. White C. W. Runyon Dr. J. J. Brown M. Milleisen

3 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

DIED IN NEW MEXICO.

Although it was known that he had been ill for some time, the news that Raymond Hummer had died on Friday, at Fort Bayard, New Mexico, was a shock to all his friends, for it was not thought by any one that the end was so near.

He was the second son of Mr. and Mrs. John N. Hummer of Berwick, and a brother of DeForest J. Hummer of this town. He was born in Danville on April 2, 1885, so that he would have been 24 years old in April next. His parents moved to Bloomsburg some yeare ago, and here he learned the machinists trade.

On January 27, 1908, he went to Pottsville and enlisted in the United States Army as a musician, and was sent to Fort Slocum for his equipment and to be sworn in. He was a good clarinet player, and had played in the Berwick Band, in the Bloomsburg Band, and in Repasz' Twelfth Regiment Band of Williamsport.

At Fort Slocum he contracted a heavy cold and last July he was sent to the Government Hospital, at Fort Bayard, New Mexico, and had been in failing health ever since.

Since his death last Friday, letters from him have been received by his father and brother, one written on the 26th, and the other on the 28th, the very day of his death. In both of them he seemed hopeful, and spoke of coming home soon, as his enlistment would soon expire and he would return to his friends here. There was not a word of complaint, nor anything to indicate that he realized the seriousness of his condition. These letters, coming as they did after his life had gone out, were like a voice from the dead.

The remains were to have been shipped on Saturday, but for some reason they were not started by express until Monday night, and will probably not reach here before Friday or Saturday. The funeral will be held from the residence of DeForest Hummer on Fifth street, but the time cannot be definitely fixed until the arrival of the body.

Raymond was a fine young man, a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and of the choir, and was popular with all his acquaintances. His death is peculiarly sad, just as he was budding into manhood, and in a strange place far from home and friends. His parents and brother, and sister, Mrs. B. F. Kelly of Danville, have the heartfelt sympathy of the community in their affliccion.

THE BALLOTS.

The printing of the ballots for the election on February 16th has been awarded by the commissioners to the COLUMBIAN, and the work has begun.

For fifteen years with two or three exceptions, the ballots have been printed at this office. Not once in all that time has it happened that the ballots have not been delivered on the day promised, and only once have any of them been reprinted because of the printer's error, and then only for two districts, a name being misspelled.

Did you ever notice how long it takes a man to select a seat for an entertainment, from the diagram at Bidleman's? Of course, when you are the man, it does not take very long, but when the other fellow is ahead of you, and you are waiting, it takes that other fellow as long as it does a woman to select a new spring hat.

LACKAWANNA TO EXTEND.

Harriman Road From Northumberland South to Maryland.

Reports in railroad circles during the past month indicate strongly the bettering of the Lackawanna Railroad between Scranton and Northumberland and the construction, by E. H. Harriman, of a connecting link between Northumberland and Hancock, Maryland and thence to the Atlantic seaboard.

For some weeks officials of the Lackawanna and Delaware and Hudson Railroads have been going over the line from Scranton to Northumberland, viewing it with the contractors, with the supposed purpose of rebuilding the line.

A prominent banking house in New York city has been buyiifg all offerings of the Western Maryland Railroad stock and has even purchased a large stock of its bonds in order to secure the stock held by the bondholders. This purchase was made abroad. This banking house is closely identified with the Lackawanna and the Harriman interests.

The conclusion drawn from these activities is that a line is about to be built from Nortumberland to Hancock, Maryland, to connect the Lackawanna system with the Western Maryland line and open up a large territory of fertile lands, lumber, coal and iron.

Such a line would probably pass through Selinsgrove, Richfield, Mifflintown and from the Juniata river through the Broad Top region and Fulton county. Fulton county is the only county in Pennsylvania not having a railroad.

Such a line would allow Harriman to send his traffic from the southwest to the eastern points without placing it on Pennsylvania trackage. He has at no time been friendly with the Pennsylvania.

COAL FOR 85 YEARS.

According to Prof. Wm. Griffiths, mining expert and geologist of Scranton, the entire supply of anthracite coal will be exhausted in eighty-five years. His estimates on the supply are based on 1905 surveys. The production has been averaging just under 80,000,000 tons. Already much territory is entirely mined out and the empty caverns are so numerous and great now that it is possible for people to walk twenty or thirty or more miles under the surface of the earth in mine passageways. *Ex.*

Expert testimony on the subject of the quantity of coal still in the ground, is about as reliable as expert testimony upon the subject of the coming of the millenium. They differ so much in their opinions, which are based largely on guess work, that the ordinary mind is led to the conclusion that the experts do not know very much about it.

DANIEL MILLER.

Daniel Miller died at his home on Seventh street last Saturday night, from consumption. His age was about 71 years. He was born in Madison township, and spent his life in this county. He was a painter by trade. He was a member of the United Evangelical church and a charter member of the P. O. S. A. of town.

His wife and the following children survive him: Barton, of town; J. S., of Wilkes-Barre; Mrs. C. J. Goss, of Wilkes-Barre.

The funeral took place on Monday afternoon.

THE BLOOMSBURG NATIONAL BANK
BLOOMSBURG PENN'A

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

The February sessions of court began on Monday morning, with all the Judges on the Bench.

The constables made their returns. Everything according to their reports was in good shape in the county the only exceptions being that George W. Roberts, constable of Jackson township, reported that a road had been bad between E. E. Cole's and E. Fritz, but that the same had never been opened owing to the fact that it would destroy a line tree owned by Fritz and he would not allow the supervisors to open the same. The Court said that line trees must give way to the march of progress. The matter was placed in the hands of the District Attorney for investigation.

Constable P. T. Groh, of West Berwick reported that there was a hole in Clark Avenue, that Borough, which was dangerous and might result in some one being injured. Mr. Brockway, the solicitor for Borough, stated that there was a question as to whether the street had ever been accepted by the Borough. He said he would take up the matter with the Borough officials.

Constable Laville, of Centralia, returned that Patrick O'Reilly, of that Borough, was selling liquor illegally. In reply to a question from the Court he stated that it was the same case in which he is the defendant and is on the list for trial at this term and heuce no action was taken. F. W. Stauder, constable of Greenwood township, reported that the index boards were not all in good condition. Referred to the District Attorney. Eli Schneidman, Constable of Scott township had attached to his return a letter he had received from Harvey Creveling in which he complained that the supervisors had not erected a bridge over the gutter along the public road so that he could drive into his barn. The Court remarked that the county was not building bridges for private persons.

GRAND JURORS CALLED.

The list of Grand Jurors being called it was found that all were present excepting Josiah Berninger, of Locust, who was reported dead. D. W. Robbins of Pine, was appointed tipstaff to wait on Grand Jury.

The Court then proceeded to charge the grand jury.

He deplored the fact that the criminal list was being flooded with trivial cases which never should have been returned and that it was within their province if they found the evidence warranted it to find some one else than the person named on the indictment as prosecutor.

For many years the Lehigh Valley railroad company has been building and keeping in repairs the roads in Conyngham township and at the same time paying the supervisors, as they have found by experience that it is cheaper than allowing the supervisors to work them and then paying the taxes they assess. At the session Monday morning Col. Freeze presented the annual contract of the Lehigh Valley Railroad for the approval of the Court.

Col. Clement, of Sunbury, presented a bond for the approval of the Court in the condemnation proceedings of the Roaring-creek Water Company vs. The Locust

Continued on page 5.

NEW ROAD LAW.

Improved Roads are Costing too Much

Says Mr. Creasy--Revision Necessary -- Would Abolish Road Work Tax.

Under the caption of "Good Roads," Hon. William T. Creasy, recently elected master of the Pennsylvania State Grange, in the Grange monthly publication calls the present township and state road laws unsatisfactory, and suggests that the Legislature should revise them materially. As chairman of the legislative committee of the Patrons of Husbandry at the Altoona meeting in December, Representative Creasy contended the taxpayers were not getting "value received" from the roads that are being constructed at $8,000 and $10,000 per mile by the state highway department. "Costs and methods of building improved highways." he says in his communication, "are somewhat misunderstood. Farmers have to build and maintain practically all the roads, while others are interested in good highways leading from one large city to another. Should the township supervisors levy a tax to be used mostly on these intercounty, or main roads, and neglect the great bulk of the township roads, fault would be found by the greater number of the taxpayers, because more taxpayers live on the more important thoroughfares. It costs a certain amount of money each year to keep the township roads in repair so they may be even passable. The idea that the tax could all be used to improve a piece of road each year and neglect the balance of the highways is an error many good-road people have made. Every taxpayer wants better roads, and to this end the Grange asks a change in the present township road law. We favor the passage of the bill that provides for a cash tax, and that the state shall pay the township fifty per cent. of the amount of cash tax levied, limiting the amount paid to each township to $20 for each mile of road; also the repeal of the $1 per capita tax that has created endless trouble. This plan will help the poorer townships in the state. To build and maintain better highways in the townships will require better supervision, and that will cost more money."

CALENDAR FOR 1909.

It is always interesting to look over the calendar we receive for the coming year. For 1909 we find the movable holidays fall on the following days: New Year and Lincoln's birthday on Friday; Washington's birthday on Monday, Memorial and Independence Day on Sunday, and Christmas on Saturday. Ash Wednesday is Feb. 24, Good Friday on April 9, and Easter Sunday on April 11, Jewish New Year (5760) begins at sunset Sept. 15, Labor Day is Sept. 6, election day, spring, Feb. 16, and Fall Nov. 2, Thanksgiving Day is Nov. 25.

There will be four eclipses in 1909, two of the sun and two of the moon as follows: Total of the moon on June 3, partial of the sun on June 17, total of the moon on Nov. 26-27, partial of the sun on Dec. 12. The latter will be visible in the Antarctic regions only.

TOWNSEND

DO YOU WANT

A NICE BLACK

Chesterfield Over Coat

SILK LINED.

The kind of a Coat that is always used, and always stylish.

We Have That Kind of a Coat

MARKED TO SELL AT

$20.00.

TOWNSEND'S

CORNER

CLOTHING STORE,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

WHAT TO WEAR AND HOW TO WEAR IT

Special Correspondent of This Paper Writes Entertainingly to Women.

LATEST FROM THE METROPOLIS

Three Modes of the Latest Designs—Blue Cloth With Striped Silk Shown Delightful for Semi-formal Wear—A Striped Zephyr and the Latest Tailored Coat.

Evening bodice have a charm all their own and if the draperies on these models are skilfully managed, they can be given an air of distinction without employing any but the simplest trimmings.

The spotted silk mull dancing frock shown here owes its beauty entirely to the bodice, for the skirt is as simple and plain as a school-girl's frock, being mounted over a silk lining without any other embellishment.

The waistline is raised to Empire height and finished with a plain fold of satin, while the bodice is cut with a very deep square neck, with large tucks of chiffon folded within its confines to form the vest effect. To bind the neck narrow hand embroidered silver braid is used, strips of this trimming extending below the girdle and over the hips, after which they are quickly terminated.

The sleeves are rather unusual, being very wide and flowing, suggesting the full, graceful Greek lines. They are slashed all the way up to the shoulder seam and outlined with the braid.

GRACEFUL WAY TO DRAPE A BODICE.

Evening coiffures are very elaborate, in striking contrast to their simple trimmings. Puffs and curls are still great favorites and coiffure ornaments used with them are just sufficiently ornate to do full justice to the beauty of the coiffure itself.

The prophecy for the season regarding sleeves is that street styles and many house effects are to be full length, with or without quantities of trimming, as the occasion requires.

A striking model occupies the center of the picture, being of soft, thin material, finely braided and trimmed with tucks. It reaches all the way to the wrist, where there is a finishing ruche of finely plaited tulle.

For indoor wear gowns show a few clever short sleeves and draperies. For a dinner gown the model in the upper left hand corner is

SLEEVES AND SHOULDER DRAPERIES.

dainty, the fulled tucks being formed of chiffon or very soft goods under a shoulder plate of embroidered silk or linen.

Many of the very best gowns have sleeves wrinkled, with a little frill on the outside of the arm. Made in net for jumpers or for component parts of waists they are the very latest expressions of the fashions.

Rough blue serge is used for this smart and serviceable costume, which foretells the beauties of the season's tailor-made for practical purposes.

The circular skirt fits perfectly about the hips, flaring at the bottom in a number of graceful folds. It is finished only with a deep hem, stitched invisibly.

Worn over the skirt is a long, rather close fitting coat, bound with soft silk fibre braid and lined with light silk. They are going to use light mountings a great deal because they are less injurious to delicate white blouses. The coat has revers and a turn-over collar bound with braid also.

The sleeves are long, for long, close-fitting sleeves are about all we

A JAUNTY SUIT FOR MORNING WEAR.

shall undoubtedly be wearing as soon as the next season's modes settle down.

For ordinary wear the simple turn-back cuff trimmed with silk braid is the usual finish, and there are also a number of other charming effects obtained without the use of the cuff, braid and braid medallions being employed instead.

The Bloodthirsty Woman.

When an English princess became the bride of King Alfonso it was predicted that the tide of popular favor would turn against bull fighting in Spain. But Queen Victoria has abandoned her moral campaign against the brutal sport because of the active opposition of the Spanish women. It has now become apparent that women are the chief support of bull fighting in Spain, as they are of the theatre in this country. At all the recent fights in Madrid and Barcelona women have been in the great majority in the audience, and not satisfied with their seats in the boxes these bloodthirsty Castilian women have organized and forced the building of special seats for their exclusive use on a level with the bull ring. From these seats they are enabled almost to reach out and touch the tortured bulls, while mere man has to be content to sit by his loneliness in the boxes. Queen Victoria has introduced English fashions in dress into Spain but she has been powerless to check the national sport. After her first taste of bull fighting, when a bride of two weeks, she vowed that she would not return again to the arena, but political expediency has forced her to appear at frequent intervals in the royal box.

Blueing.

This is especially done to improve the appearance of white clothes and bring back some of the clear color which they lose through wear and age.

Blue, which dissolves most readily and leaves least sediment after the water has stood some time, is the best.

It is impossible to lay down rules as to quantity, as it depends both upon the kind of blue used and the texture of the articles undergoing operation.

As a rule, body linen requires more blue than other articles, and table linen less. To prepare the blue water, half fill a tub with clean cold water.

Dip the blue bag into the water and squeeze it tightly, repeating the process until the water becomes a pale blue color.

The blue water must not be too deep in color, as it spoils the appearance of the clothes. Stir the water well before immersing the clothes.

"Cabbage Day."

I have heard of a village in New York where a certain day of the week is set apart as "cabbage day," and upon that day nobody is at home to anybody else. This seems a good plan, but all villages are not so systematic, and so, despite the asseverations of the cooking teachers that there is no need for cabbages to smell at all, the dwellers in small city houses are often mortified at feeling that a caller can guess from the front door what the family dinner is to be. I have lately learned a great scheme—to set beside the cabbage cup a small cup of vinegar where it will gently simmer. This done, the lady at the front door will not preserve a delicate reticence, but will ask, in the very moment of greeting, "Oh, what good things you are cooking!" For the aroma of cabbage and boiling vinegar mingles into a fine counterfeit of the smell of pickles cooking.—Farm Journal.

Serviceable Tray Cloths.

Take some oilcloth (white preferred), and cut the size you wish; bind the edges, with suitable braid or button-hole-stitch all of them. Either looks very well, and if you spill it does not go through onto the tablecloth, and can easily be cleaned.

OLD MILLIONAIRES

One of the Mysteries of the Mysterious Southwest

GREAT MENACE, DEATH BY THIRST

No Section So Attractive to the Prospector for Gold as the Sierra Ladrones—Land of Enchantment Fabulous in Wealth.

Probably no section of New Mexico is so attractive to the prospector, with a love of adventure and romance in his disposition, as that embraced in the Sierra Ladrones. The actual production of the region is nothing at all, yet it is known to contain mineral deposits of almost fabulous wealth. It is believed by many Mexicans and Indians to be a land of enchantment, with treasures guarded by the gods against the profane endeavors of human laborers, and there are many white prospectors who have had experience among its rugged peaks and narrow passes, who will not again brave its dangers for all the wealth it contains. Its greatest menace to the prospector is death by thirst.

Three years ago, two young men from Charleston arrived in Socorro, purchased burros, prospecting outfits, and a supply of provisions, and started into the Ladrones—against the advice of all the experienced miners who made their acquaintance. They never returned; but eighteen months later their bones, identified by means of their watches, and the bones of their burros, were found in an arroyo, together with a large quantity of tellurium. They had found a mine, and had been unable to retrace their steps, and had probably wandered around until they died of thirst. Their ores were found to run more than one-eighth gold. Two of the men in the party that found the bodies went to search for the place from which the tellurium had been obtained. They have never been heard from, and even their bones have not yet been discovered.

Jan Sanbow, a raw Swede from the lumber camps of the Northwest, arrived in Socorro in the spring of 1902. After prospecting fruitlessly through the Chupadero Mountains, he decided to try his luck in the Ladrones. He was gone just a month, returning with glowing reports of a placer field, with an abundant water supply at hand, and with coarse gold so abundant that one could see it glittering in the sands. To prove that he was no idle romancer, he had more than $3,500 worth of coarse gold in his possession. The few to whom he revealed his secret made up a party to accompany him to the new El Dorado. They searched until their food and water were exhausted, but could find neither the stream nor the golden sands. To make matters worse, they then found that they had hopelessly lost their bearings, and could not find a way out of the puzzling maze of gulches, canons, and arroyos in which they had become entangled. Just as their condition became desperate, they emerged from the dark walls of a forbidding canon into an open mountain "park," with a smiling lake in its centre. Game and fish were abundant, so that provision for all their bodily wants was at hand.

With the call of the inner man stilled, the greed for gold returned, and one of the party began panning the sands of the lake. At his excited call, the whole party rushed to his side. Sure enough, he had "color", and all were soon busily engaged washing the sands.

The discovery was "good," but not sensational. Some days the workers averaged more than $10 each, and on other days their labors returned hardly half that amount. Finally it was decided that four of the party should make an effort to return to Socorro, or to find some other outlying point, to obtain a fresh supply of provisions and other necessities, while the other two should remain at the diggings.

The party that left had no difficulty whatever in finding their way out. As one of them expressed it, "we just followed our noses," and by and by Socorro came in sight. There the news of the discovery was spread abroad. It did make the sensation that usually follows such an announcement—for the old miners of the Southwest are afraid of the Ladrones. Many of them would not venture among those forbidding peaks for all the wealth of the Indies. However, twenty men, including the four returned prospectors, started for the incipient placer camp. They never reached it. Some tired of the search and returned in a few days, and all dropped out in time but the four. They were unalterably determined to return to their waiting comrades. None have ever been heard from since. Whether the four succeeded in finding the camp or not, whether they are all still engaged in piling up wealth in that secluded vale, whether they made their way to some other mining camp and kept their secret hidden, or whether they suffered a common fate, remains one of the unsolved mysteries of the mysterious Southwest.

Modesty of Great Men.

Great men, Milton says, are modest, "because they continually compare themselves, not with other men, but with that idea of the perfect which they have before their mind."

SOLID MARBLE MOUNTAIN

White House Range a Solid Mass of Pure Satuary Marble.

A solid mountain of marble, nearly 14,000 feet high, promises to make the United States the richest marble country in the world.

If 5,000 feet of this marble were mined each day for 1,000 years, the quarries would not be exhausted; and if all other known deposits of white marble in the world were heaped up in one mass, it would be but a foot hill as compared with the white marble deposit composing this mountain.

So great is the deposit of white marble that if perchance every person in the civilized world should expire to-day, a monument of generous proportions could be provided for each individual.

White House Mountain in Colorado, is one solid mass of pure statuary marble.

For the present requirements there has been exposed one section of solid white marble one mile long, 335 feet thick, and extending back at least a mile and a half, as indicated by drillings. The cores from these drillings show that all of the marble clear to the bottom in this cross section of the deposit is sound and beautiful.

Of this immense deposit 41 per cent. is pure white statuary marble, and 59 per cent. is divided between golden vein and a beautiful dark vein. The golden vein marble gives the warm coloring that is found in onyx. The statuary marble is flawless and without a trace of color or shadow, and in quality is equal or superior to the most famous Italian and Grecian marbel.

This marble can be carried in blocks or pillars of any dimensions, a 50-ton derrick and the maximum capacity of the modern railroad car alone limiting the size of the commercial product. At this time the output is 1,500 cubic feet per day, but within ten years it is confidently believed the production will reach 10,000 cubic feet per day, the demand alone limiting the output.

Although this industry is scarcely two years old, it is coming to the front with amazing strides. Two years ago the town of Marble, for many years an abandoned mining camp, had a population of four people. To-day it is a bustling little community of 2,000 persons, all supported directly or indirectly by the marble business.

Finishing mills, electric power plants, cable and electric trams, and 100 or more cottages have been erected within the past eight months, and many structures of various kinds are now under way.

Big Prey.

Arnithologists are inclined to discourage the idea that eagles are in the habit of attacking large animals, but a contest witnessed by an observer, and recorded in the Scotsman, dispels such theory. The battle was between an eagle and a stag.

The bird singled out from a herd one particular buck, which it succeeded in driving from the rest. It struck the animal with its powerful wings, knocked it down, and finally killed it. A still more remarkable spectacle is well-authenticated. An eagle attacked a fawn in the Highlands. The cries of the little one were answered by its dam, which sprang upon the eagle and struck it repeatedly with its forefeet. Fawn, deer and eagle rolled down a declivity, the bird was dislodged from its hold and the fawn rescued.

Many traditions are extant as to the carrying off of children by eagles. The most recent case bearing close scrutiny is one which happened in South Africa. A Boer farmer whose stock had been harried by eagles lay in ambush for the robbers, and saw one of them descend and carry off the five-year-old child of one of his Kaffir servants. He shot the bird, which, with the child still clutched in its grip, fell into a thorn-bush. The bird was dead, but the child was little hurt.

Two eagles will stalk a covert in concert. While one conceals itself, the other beats about the bushes with great screaming, driving out its quarry for the hidden eagle to swoop down upon. An even more insidious method has been observed. An eagle, seeing a sheep on the edge of a precipice, flew at it, screaming shrilly, and with forceful beat of wing hurled it into the valley below, where it could devour it at leisure. In the light of such records there is good reason for believing the legend of the eagle dropping a tortoise on the bald head of Aeschylus, the Greek poet, and so causing his death.

Reading a Horse's Face.

Every horse carries an index to his temper and intelligence in his face. The teachable, tractable animal is broad and flat between the eyes; the bony ridge of his face dishes slightly from the point where the face narrows toward the nostrils. His ears are well set, sensitive and far apart, with a well defined ridge of bone extending across the top of the head between them. Always feel for this ridge in judging a horse. The eye should be large, clear and bright, with a prominent ridge of bone along the inner and upper edge of the socket.—London Answers.

Cheerfulness Means Health.

Cheerfulness is the best promoter of health. Repinings and murmurings of the heart give imperceptible strokes to those delicate fibers of which the vital parts are composed and wear out the machine.—Bovee.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher **and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.**

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE **CASTORIA** ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

BIG OFFER
To All Our Subscribers

The Great
AMERICAN FARMER
Indianapolis, Indiana.

The Leading Agricultural Journal of the Nation. Edited by an Able Corps of Writers.

The American Farmer is the only Literary Farm Journal published. It fills a position of its own and has taken the leading place in the homes of rural people in every section of the United States. It gives the farmer and his family something to think about aside from the humdrum of routine duties.

Every Issue Contains an Original Poem by SOLON GOODE

WE MAKE THE EXCEPTIONAL OFFER OF
Two for the Price of One: THE COLUMBIAN
The Oldest County Paper and THE AMERICAN FARMER
BOTH ONE YEAR FOR $1.00

This unparalleled offer is made to all new subscribers, and all old ones who pay all arrears and renew within thirty days. Sample copies free. Address:
THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Supervisors' Blanks.

We have printed a supply of blanks for Supervisors under the new law, and will keep them in stock. They include order books; tax notices, and daily road reports Samples sent on application. tf.

SUFFERERS WHO SAY they have tried everything without benefit are the people we are looking for. We want them to know from glad experience that Ely's Cream Balm will conquer Cold in the Head, Hay Fever and obstinate forms of Nasal Catarrh. This remedy acts directly on the inflamed, sensitive membranes. Cleansing, soothing and healing. One trial will convince you of its healing power. Price 50c. All druggists, or mailed by Ely Bros., 56 Warren St., New York.

A man must have a certain amount of pull to take time by the forelock.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

That the roots of many native plants, growing wild in our American forests, possess remarkable properties for the cure of human maladies is well proven. Even the untutored Indian had learned the curative value of some of these and taught the early settlers their uses. The Indian never liked to work so he wanted his squaw to get well as soon as possible that she might do the work and let him hunt. Therefore, he dug "papoose root" for her, for that was their great remedy for female weakness. Dr. Pierce uses the same root—called Blue Cohosh—in his "Favorite Prescription," skillfully combined with other agents that make it more effective than any other medicine in curing all the various weaknesses and painful derangements peculiar to women.

Many afflicted women have been saved from the operating table and the surgeon's knife by the timely use of Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Tenderness over the lower region, with backache, spells of dizziness, faintness, bearing down pains or distress should not go unheeded. A course of "Favorite Prescription" will work marvelous benefit in all such cases, and generally effect a permanent cure if persisted in for a reasonable length of time.

For constipation, the true, scientific cure is Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. Mild, harmless, yet sure.

A fine new line of Wedding invitations just received at this office.

SWAN'S FATAL SWIM

How a Great Flock Were Swept Over Niagara Falls

SAD SCENE FOR ANY BIRD LOVER

Rarely Does a Year Pass Without Vast Numbers of These Splendid Birds Taking the Terrible Plunge Over the Cataract—Later, Appear on the Table.

All naturalists and many sportsmen will recall the great destruction of swans which took place at Niagara Falls. A great flock of these large and beautiful birds was carried down the river and over the falls and an authoritative account of the occurrence recently appeared in a paper by James Savage, of Buffalo, N. Y., printed in the bulletin of the Buffalo Society of Natural History.

While the whistling swan occurs regularly along the Niagara River, it is always a rare migrant and would scarcely ever be captured were it not for the fact that it often floats down the river to injury or death at the great cataract. Observers declare that scarcely a year passes without one or more swans going over the falls. About twenty made the fatal plunge in March, 1906, and five in the same month, 1907, but no such destruction of swans has been known as took place March 15, 1908, when more than 100 were destroyed.

During the greater part of the day a severe rainstorm prevailed. "About 11 o'clock in the morning, between showers, William Leblond of Niagara Falls, Ont., was engaged in removing from the ice bridge a temporary structure that had been used during the winter season as a souvenir and refreshment stand, when he was startled by a loud cry. Turning around, his attention was first attracted to a swan struggling in the water at the upper edge of the ice bridge, but on looking toward the falls he saw a great company of swans in distress coming toward the bridge. The scene that followed was a sad one for any bird lover to contemplate.

"These splendid birds, helpless after their terrible plunge over the cataract were dashed against the ice bridge by the swift current amid cakes of loose ice, which were constantly coming down from the upper river. Some had been killed outright by the falls. Others unable to fly, because of injury to their wings, attempted to stem the rushing waters, but here their wonderful swimming powers were of no avail. They were soon imprisoned in the ice, where their pitiful cries were heartrending.

"The game laws of Ontario still permit the taking of geese and swan in the spring until April 30, and it was not long before men and boys, armed with guns and sticks, availed themselves of the privilege and became the chief factors in the closing scene of nature's great tragedy—the sacrifice of the swans."

As soon as he learned of the occurrence, Mr. Savage visited Niagara Falls, and from his investigation concluded that the number of swans taken March 15 was 102. On the morning of March 18, two more were taken at the ice bridge and a third was picked up alive on the shore. It was secured by Mr. Savage and photographed. Placed in the zoological collection in Delaware Park, Buffalo, it recovered. Eleven more swans were taken later, and some others were seen which, though apparently carried over the falls, were still able to take wing and fly away.

Mr. Savage quotes J. L. Davison's paper on the "Birds of Niagara County," published nearly twenty years ago in Forest and Stream, which contains reference to injured swans in waters near Niagara Falls.

But swans are not the only waterfowl that are in danger from Niagara. On March 18, 1908, Mr. Savage saw a handsome male canvasback come down against the ice bridge. It appeared to be unable to fly. On the same day he saw a goldeneye duck struggle out of the foaming water below the Horseshoe Falls and reach the shore. It made no attempt to escape when picked up, and semed unable to walk or fly. Later, however, it recovered and did fly off.

Of the swans which went over the falls, many afterward appeared on the table. A number were preserved by the taxidermists of Niagara Falls and Toronto. A group of five appears in the Museum of the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences. Mr. Savage saw not less than fifty of these dead birds, and looked them over carefully, thinking that perhaps there might be among them a trumpeter swan, but none was found. Mr. Savage believes that fully one-third of the 116 swans taken would have survived if given proper care, but the impulse to kill was stronger than the spirit to save, and not even a pair of these unfortunate birds was rescued from nature's doom and restored to nature's freedom.

Danger in Speculation.

The farmer sows his seed and has no doubt but that the harvest will repay him but he who embarks in speculations that promise sudden and great wealth, knows that he may be sowing the wind to reap the whirlwind.—Quincy.

THE THREE NOTCH ROADS

Origin of System of Travellers' Guides in the Ozarks.

Three notch roads are numerous in the timbered parts of southern Missouri and northern Arkansas. Any one who has ever travelled in these sections of the country will know that a three notch road is a public highway as distinguished from a road leading to a sawmill, a church or a schoolhouse back in the woods or to a farmhouse. A three notch road goes somewhere. If the traveller follows it he will reach a town in time, if the streams are not too high or too swift to be forded.

It seems that among the offenses of George III., King of England, not mentioned in the Declaration of Independence was that he required all public roads to be marked with his name. In England and its colonies public roads had been known as the king's highway so long that nobody knows when the custom began. There have always been private lanes and rights of way, but an authorized public road was always the king's highway. When King George required his name to be posted at convenient points on the king's highway in the colonies the people of that time were not particularly proud of their duty, and wherever they could they adopted the policy of cutting three notches on trees along the road and omitting the reference to King George.

After the Revolutionary war the name was omitted altogether, but the three notches proved a useful way of marking the public roads. The Virginia colonists carried this system to Tennessee, Kentucky and Indiana, and their children brought it to Missouri. In early days the roads in Missouri were built first by the Territory and then by the State.

There were two reasoons for this procedure. At first there were no counties, and later the State realized that if the matter were left to counties there would be very little road building. So the State built roads and marked them with three notches. Later when the counties began to build roads they were marked in the timbered country with two notches.

Before and during the civil war this distinction was preserved and three notch roads were always through roads leading from one town of some importance to another. Two notch roads were less important highways, while roads not notched were either rail roads or plank roads. A railroad was a road leading to some camp where men were splitting rails, while a plank road led to a sawmill. This was the vernacular of the Ozarks. In the swamp country of southeast Missouri some toll roads were built of plank and were known there as plank roads. The three notch system of marking a road so that the traveller would know a public from a private road has survived for a century and a half.

Gossip An Aid to Business.

It took much pumping to elicit from the grocer the cause of the red-headed delivery clerk's dismissal.

"The fact is," he admitted at length, "Joe didn't talk enough. He hadn't been trained in the school of practical gossip. He didn't know how to find out things, and, what was worse, he didn't have gumption enough to tell what few things he did know. When the woman at No. 125 asked when the young lady at No. 240 was going to be married, or when the baby at No. 168 was going to be christened, or if it was true that the woman at No. 216 had applied for a divorce from her third husband. Joe was such a chump as to say that he didn't know.

"The minute any grocer's clerk confesses that he doesn't know, he signs his own death warrant, so far as business is concerned. It is his business to know. That is what he is hired for. He may have to acknowledge once in a while that he has no positive information on a certain subject; but he must always modify that admission by adding that he will look the matter up and report next day. Women won't buy from a firm that can't retail gossip along with meats and groceries. If I can't meet the demand, they will trade with somebody that can. I tried to hammer that fundamental principle into Joe's red head, but somehow he couldn't learn. As a purveyor of news he was a decided failure; therefore he had to go and make room for somebody that knows how to keep track of all the neighborhood news."

New York a City of Tenants.

Fewer New Yorkers own their own homes than the residents of any other city in the world. The reason is a simple one; the land is so valuable that none but the very wealthy can afford its purchase. Of the 391,687 families living on Manhattan Island only 16,316 hold title to the houses they occupy—and if you will bring that little pad and pencil into play again you will learn that 94 out of every 100 families make monthly payments to a landlord. When these families move, as they are constantly doing, it seems only necessary to take the family photographs from off the mantel—so completely has their method of life been systematized. As for the landlords, they are mightier in wealth and tenants than any feudal lords of old—as forsooth the Astors, whose immense multitude of dwellings house a greater number of people than are contained in a city of the size of Hartford, Conn Seattle, Wash., or Nashville, Tenn

MOUNTAIN MAKING.

Illustration That Is Furnished by Volcanic Islands Along Alaskan Coast.

The making of mountains is illustrated by the Bogoslof Islands off the coast of Alaska. They are volcanic islands which seem to afford an example of Dr. T. J. See's theory that coastal mountain ranges are first thrown up parallel to the coast line of a continent by the explosions which result when the ocean percolates through its bed to the heated rocks below.

Dr. See's suggestion is that successive percolations and the resultant explosions dig a trench in the sea bottom during the course of ages, one ridge of the excavated trench being thrown up seaward, there to wait perhaps for a million years till it is established as a submarine mountain range, and the sea drains out from between it and the existing continent.

The Bogoslof volcanic islands confirm this suggestion, for they and the Aleutian Islands are part of a ridge which is being formed more or less parallel to the northern coast line of North America. The ridge suffers many vicissitudes and the islands are never safe from sinking.

The last of them, Perry Island, rose from the sea about the time of the San Francisco earthquake, 1906. Fire Island, its younger brother, rose in 1853. Castle Island, the oldest, had been known since 1796. The latest island was believed to have disappeared in 1907. It is now reported that Fire Island has vanished also. A party of explorers who had intended doing a little surveying about the islands could not at first find them at all. Later it reports that the biggest of the three islands has sunk to a reef.

Origin of the Club Sandwich.

Alan Johnstone is said to have originated the famous club sandwich, and the story runs that on going to the club one night between midnight and daybreak he found the cafe closed, the cooks gone, and being nearly famished, he invaded the larder, toasted himself some thick slices of bread, sliced them through, buttered them while hot and laid thereon everything he found in the refrigerator, cold chicken, ham and lettuce, with a spoonful of mayonnaise.

The result was such an epicurean discovery as is not often made, but the story was too good to keep; he confided the recipe to his cronies and it straightway became one of the popular dishes of the club menu, and so the father of the club sandwich, so deservedly popular, is the present British Minister to Copenhagen.

Yearning for Light.

"When it comes to consuming gas in large quantities blind people can beat their seeing brethren all hollow," said an inspector of the gas company. "I know two families where both husband and wife are blind. Every jet is turned on full tilt in their homes at night, and is kept going at that rate clear up to 12 o'clock. Light and darkness are all the same to the afflicted ones, but they insist upon illumination brilliant enough for a reception. And that partiality for light is not a whim peculiar to those two couples. Most blind people feel that way. They demand the light, and in all private homes and institutions where the blind are cared for the gas bills vouch for the strange fancy."

Dental.

The characters in this tale are called A. and B. A. has a frightful toothache. B. is playing the part of consoler.

"My dear A.," says B., "you must not succumb this way to the pain. You must not thrash around and bury your head in yonder pillow and indulge in such inelegant and thunderous language. Be a stoic, A., be a stoic!"

A. sits up.

"Rats!" he roars. "Stoicism leaves off where toothache begins."

Epigram!

Sickness Seasons.

It seems strange to the uninitiated that there should be a "season" for sickness and one for health, but such is the case, according to a trained nurse.

"Everything is very quiet just now," said one the other day. "So many nurses are out, the doctors have plenty of time and the druggists are complaining of slow business, but a little later it will be different. Our busy season begins usually when the opera does, though the two have no connection. Late November finds us all busy. February is one of our best months."

FLORIDA

WINTER TOURS
VIA
Pennsylvania R. R.

February 9 and 23 and March 9, 1909.

ROUND $48.05 TRIP

FROM EAST BLOOMSBURG.

Special Pullman Trains.

Independent Travel in Florida.

For detailed Itineraries and full information consult nearest Ticket Agent:

1-21-7t.

A Poor Weak Woman

As she is termed, will endure bravely and patiently agonies which a strong man would give way under. The fact is women are more patient than they ought to be under such troubles.

Every woman ought to know that she may obtain the most experienced medical advice *free of charge* and in *absolute confidence* and privacy by writing to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, R. V. Pierce, M. D., President, Buffalo, N. Y. Dr. Pierce has been chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y., for many years and has had a wider practical experience in the treatment of women's diseases than any other physician in this country. His medicines are world-famous for their astonishing efficacy.

The most perfect remedy ever devised for weak and delicate women is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

IT MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG. SICK WOMEN WELL.

The many and varied symptoms of woman's peculiar ailments are fully set forth in Plain English in the People's Medical Adviser (1008 pages), a newly revised and up-to-date Edition of which, cloth-bound, will be mailed *free* on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps to pay cost of mailing *only*. Address as above.

NOVELTIES FOR THE TABLE.

Silver Trimmed Casseroles—Cloths for Formal Dinners.

This is decidedly the day of the casserole. These comfortable looking and handy dishes have come to the dignity of silver decoration, the silver being applied in a very open design. These may be used in exactly the same manner as their humbler friends, as they stand the heat beautifully. For entrees there are individual casseroles in the same design.

The careful housekeeper, says Town and Country, will be interested in the silver coasters or piaques in applied silver which are designed to protect her mahogany table from the heat of vegetable dishes.

An odduity in old Sheffield plated ware is a double glass standard. This has a champagne glass at one end which when not in use forms the base and a cordial glass which in its turn is used for the base at the other end. In this ware too is a dish for the cooking of the most important breakfast egg. This has an hour glass on top of it to insure the result desired.

Speaking of the table leads one naturally to the flowers which form so large a part in its ornamentation and to the beautiful linens which no true woman can pass unmoved. For the formal dinner the plain satin damask cloth has no rival. On this the monogram is placed on each side of the centre decoration at a distance of about fourteen inches, thus leaving a space of some twenty-eight inches for the flowers.

South African Millionaires.

Harry Barnato, who has just died in the prime of life, is the latest addition to the list of South African millionaires whose lives have closed prematurely and often tragically. Cecil Rhodes, it will be remembered, did not live to see his forty-ninth birthday, although he had qualified as a millionaire at least twenty years earlier, and Barney Barnato was only 46 when he came to his tragic end on the high seas, but he had lived long enough to leave nearly £1,000,000 behind him.

Woolf Joel, Barnato's nephew, was much younger when at 34 a bullet put an end to his life at Johannesburg ten years or so ago, and yet he was able to leave an estate valued at £1,226,000; Herbert MatthewDavies accumulated £734,000 before he died at the age of 43, and Mr. Beit had made and left his millions before he had long completed half a century of years.

Indian Unrest.

Unrest in India is obviously becoming more ominous. That is confessed by the government in its enactment of a "summary justice" bill for dealing with sedition. For weeks the news from that empire has been almost daily marked with reports of dacoity, or of assassination attempted or effected. Dynamite plots have been discovered, bomb-throwing has been indulged in, and incitements to wholesale massacre and insurrection have been and are numerous in the press. There have been hints at a general uprising in April next. Whether they are fulfilled or not, there can be little question that the government is now facing the most serious problem which it has had before it since the great mutiny of half a century ago.

An English Woman Mayor.

Dr. Garrett Anderson, the woman Mayor of Aldeburg, Suffolk, gave a banquet on Saturday evening to forty councillors and other guests. The Mayor, dressed in black, with a widow's cap, and wearing diamonds, was the only woman present.

The Mayor gave the toast of "The Services," and said she hoped that they would be numerous enough to meet all emergencies.

Replying to the toast of "Aldeburg's Prosperity," the Mayor said that during her year of office she would try all she could to be a motherly sort of housekeeper to the town, of which they had every right to be proud.

The guests were allowed to smoke, but the Mayor did not.

Sorrows of Childhood.

"By George," said the expatriate, "the unnaturalness of living in an apartment never struck me so forcibly as when last night my two kids laid their letters to Santa Claus on the top of the steam radiator and went off to bed trying to figure how Santa Claus could come down the steam pipes and up through the coils. I went out to buy a cigar before they could ask me. Poor little kids, no stockings hung by the chimney for them."

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

FEBRUARY JURORS.

The following persons have been drawn to serve as jurors at February term of court:

GRAND JURORS, MONDAY, FEB, 1 1909

Arthur Roberts, Montour.
Peter A. Shultz, Benton Twp.
Amos Harman, Berwick.
James Stackhouse, Pine.
Harrison Hess, Fishing Creek.
A. Brassinger, Conyngham.
Henry J. Edwards, Briarcreek.
Gotlieb Hartman, Greenwood.
M. B. Shultz, Stillwater.
Eli Schneidman, Scott.
John W. Bowman, Greenwood.
C. W. Jamison, Center.
Edward Dempsey, Centralia.
Bert Sweeney, West Berwick.
Rev. W. R. Whitney, Bloom.
C. S. Schmick, Catawissa.
Charles Lee, Scott.
March Hosler, Briarcreek.
B. F. Cadman, Millville.
Isaiah Holter, Bloom.
Josiah Berninger, Locust.
J C. Christian, Millville.
J. H. White, Hemlock.
Clarence N. Yocum, Roaringcreek.

TRAVERSE JURORS.—First Week.

Jeremiah Mensch, Roaringcreek.
O. E. Evans, Berwick.
Hiram F. Bower, Centre.
William Davis, Cleveland.
Frank B. Fowler, Berwick.
R. L. Runyan, Bloom.
A. S. Wetzer, Conyngham.
D N. Henry, Catawissa boro.
Wilson Artley, Franklin.
Nathan Rice, Beaver.
Ernest Keefer, Briarcreek.
Charles E. Buder, Franklin.
John H. Bastercheck, Mifflin.
William Foley, Berwick.
Jesse L. Runyon, Fishingcreek.
J. A. Miller, Conyngham.
Ezra Thomas, Greenwood.
John Cadman, Bloom.
Josiah Hescock, Millville.
Chas. Schaum, Centralia.
Eugene Sweeney, West Berwick.
Patrick McGuire, Conyngham.
H. C. Conner, Orangeville.
Enos Hartman, Greenwood.
William G. Fisher, Catawissa Boro.
Elroy Demott, Madison.
R. E. Hess, Sugarloaf.
Edward Yeager, Locust.
William Holdren, Madison.
O. J. Merrill, Greenwood.
F. L. Greenley, Pine.
Lloyd Leiby, Cleveland.
George H. Hirleman, Benton.
J. A. Walters, Benton Twp.
Henry Summers, Bloom.
Tilden Kline, Bloom.
H. A Peterman, Benton Twp.
W. D. Howell, Hemlock.
R. J. Greenley, Madison.
Albert Shives, Bloom.
Joseph Snyder, Cleveland.
Wm. Roberts, Stillwater.
Jacob J. Christian, Pine.
Jacob Carl, Cleveland.
H. E. Watts, Pine.
Clark Shuman, Main.
C. E. Hartman, Scott.
Calvin McCollum, Scott.

TRAVERSE JURORS, Second Week.

William C. Ludwig, Catawissa Twp.
Samuel Lee, Mt. Pleasant.
Myron Shuman, Centre.
J. Harman Bright, Greenwood.
R. A. Briggs, Bloom.
P. W. Zeigler, Scott.
E. R Wilson, Benton Twp.
Charles Davis, Beaver.
W. C Oliver, Roaring Creek.
Frank M. Mayor, Briar Creek.
R. A. Hicks, Bloom.
J. E. White, Scott.
Charles D. Andrews, Beaver.
Charlie Collins, Greenwood.
A. E. Parker, Madison.
Benjamin L. Faust, Bloom.
Harman B. Rote, Greenwood.
Frank O'Brien, West Berwick.
John Emory Eves, Millville.
Harry Stuart, Catawissa Boro.
Robert D. Young, Bloom.
John J. Kramer, Madison.
Sam. J. Seesholtz, Orange Twp.
Francis Albertson, Jackson.
George Murray, Catawissa Twp.
F. R. Smoyer, Mifflin.
John Fink, Locust.
G. W. Snyder, Pine.
D. S. Mensch, Cleveland.
D. S. Keller, Centralia.
Albert Brown, Center.
Thomas Watkins, Cleveland.
J. J. Axe, Madison.
J S. Hagenbuch, Centre.
J. W. Snyder, Locust.
Atwood Ruckle, Montour.

HUMPHREYS'

Humphreys' Veterinary Specifics for the cure of diseases of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Poultry.

A. A. For FEVERS, Milk Fever, Lung Fever.
B. B. For SPRAINS, Lameness, Rheumatism.
C. C. For SORE Throat, Epizootic, Distemper.
D. D. For WORMS, Bots, Grubs.
E. E. For COUGHS, Colds, Influenza.
F. F. For COLIC, Bellyache, Diarrhea.
G. G. Prevents MISCARRIAGE.
H. H. For KIDNEY and Bladder disorders.
I. I. For SKIN DISEASES, Mange, Eruptions.
J. K. For BAD CONDITION, Indigestion.

Price, 60 Cents per bottle.

Vet. Cure Oil, for Stable or Field Use, $1.

At druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price.

A 500 Page Book on the treatment and care of Domestic Animals and Stable Chart to hang up, mailed free.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEO. MEDICINE CO., Corner William and Ann Streets, New York.

Columbia & Montour El. Ry.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT
June 1 1904, and until further time.

Cars leave Bloom for Espy, Almedia, Lime Ridge, Berwick and intermediate points as follows:

A. M. ¶5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:00, 11:40.

P. M. 12:20, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, *(9:40) 10:20 *(11:00)

Leaving depart from Berwick one hour from time as given above, commencing 6:00 a. m.

Leave Bloom for Catawissa A. M. 6:15, †7:00, †8:00, 9:00, †10:00, †11:00, 12:00.

P. M. 1:00, †2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, †7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:20, *(11:00)

Cars returning depart from Catawissa 2 minutes from time as given above.

First car leaves Market Square for Berwick on Sundays at 7:00 a. m.

First car for Catawissa Sundays 7:00 a. m.

First car from Berwick for Bloom Sundays leaves at 8:00 a. m

First car leaves Catawissa Sundays at 7:30 a. m.

¶From Power House.
*Saturday night only.
†P. R. R. Connection.

WM. TERWILLIGER, Superintendent.

Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad.

Taking Effect Feb'y 1st, 1908, 12:05 a.m.

NORTHWARD.

	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
	†	†	†	
Bloomsburg D L & W...	9 00	2 37	6 15	6 00
Bloomsburg P & R.....	9 02	2 39	6 17	...
Paper Mill.....	9 14	2 52	6 29	6 20
Light Street.....	9 18	2 55	6 34	6 25
Orangeville.....	9 26	3 03	6 43	6 50
Forks.....	9 36	3 13	6 53	7 08
Zaners.....	†9 40	†3 17	6 57	7 15
Stillwater.....	9 48	3 25	7 03	7 40
Benton.....	9 56	3 33	7 13	8 10
Edsons.....	†10 00	†3 37	7 17	8 20
Coles Creek.....	†10 03	†3 40	†7 21	8 56
Laubachs.....	†10 08	†3 45	†7 31	8 48
Grass Mere Park.....	†1010	†3 47	†7 33	....
Central.....	10 15	3 52	7 41	9
Jamison City.....	10 18	3 55	7 45	9

SOUTHWARD.

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
	†	†	†	§	†
Jamison City....	5 50	10 48	4 35	7 00	11 36
Central.....	5 53	10 51	4 38	7 03	11 45
Grass Mere Park	†6 01	†11 00	†4 47	†7 12	.....
Laubachs.....	†6 03	†11 02	†4 48	†7 13	11 52
Coles Creek.....	†6 12	†11 08	†4 53	†7 22	12 05
Edsons.....	†6 14	†11 09	†4 56	†7 24	12 15
Benton.....	6 18	11 13	5 00	7 28	12 25
Stillwater.....	6 28	11 21	5 08	7 38	12 45
Zaners.....	†6 35	†11 29	†5 17	†7 45	12 58
Forks.....	6 39	11 33	5 21	7 49	1 06
Orangeville.....	6 50	11 42	5 31	8 00	1 30
Light Street.....	7 00	11 50	5 39	8 10	1 41
Paper Mill.....	7 08	11 53	5 42	8 13	1 50
Bloom. P & R.....	...	...	...	8.25	2 10
Bloom. D L & W.	7 20	12 10	6 00	8.30	2 11

Trains No 21 and 22 mixed, second class.
† Daily except Sunday. ‡ Daily § Sunday only. f Flag stop. W. C. SNYDER, Supt.

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive *special notice*, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, **New York**
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

12-10-1y

CHICHESTER'S PILLS

THE DIAMOND BRAND.
Ladies! Ask your Druggist for Chi-ches-ter's Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Buy of your Druggist. Ask for CHI-CHES-TER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for 25 years known as Best, Safest, Always Reliable

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

PATENTS

PROCURED AND DEFENDED. Send model, drawing or photo. for expert search and free report. Free advice, how to obtain patents, trade marks or copyrights, etc. IN ALL COUNTRIES.

Business direct with Washington saves time, money and often the patent.

Patent and Infringement Practice Exclusively.
Write or come to us at
533 Ninth Street, opp. United States Patent Office,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

CASNOW

A Reliable Remedy FOR **CATARRH**

Ely's Cream Balm
is quickly absorbed.
Gives Relief at Once.

It cleanses, soothes, heals and protects the diseased membrane resulting from Catarrh and drives away a Cold in the Head quickly. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Full size 50 cts. at Druggists or by mail. Liquid Cream Balm for use in atomizers 75 cts. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF BLOOMSBURG, PA.
THE OLDEST AND STRONGEST.

Capital $100,000 **Surplus $150,000.**

With the Largest Capital and Surplus in the County, a Strong Directorate, Competent Officers and Every Modern Facility, we solicit Accounts, Large or Small, and Collections on the Most Liberal Terms Consistent with Sound Banking, and Invite YOU to inspect our NEW QUARTERS.

Per Cent. Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

OFFICERS:

E. W. M. Low, President. Myron I. Low, Vice President.
James M. Staver, Vice President. Frank Ikeler, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

E. W. M. Low, James M. Staver, Myron I. Low,
F. G. Yorks, Fred Ikeler, H. V. Hower,
Louis Gross, S. C. Creasy, Frank Ikeler.
M. E Stackhouse. Clinton Herring,

THE COLUMBIAN.
ESTABLISHED 1866.
THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT,

ESTABLISHED 1837. CONSOLIDATED 1869
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
At Bloomsburg, the County Seat of Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

GEO. E. ELWELL, EDITOR.
GEO. C. ROAN, FOREMAN.

TERMS:—Inside the county $1.00 a year in advance; $1.50 if not paid in advance. Outside the county, $1.25 a year, strictly in advance.

All communications should be addressed THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1909.

Economy: Not More Taxes.

An increase in taxation is not needed in Pennsylvania. Already the revenues are enormous and they must continue to grow. What we need is a bit of honest economy in public expenditures and less thieving in connection with public works. The $9,000,000 graft in the capitol job should not be forgotten. With that sum a magnificent boulevard from Philadelphia to Pittsburg might be built. With $9,000,000 the schools might be relieved as to all present needs. With $9,000,000 the state institutions which are crippled for want of funds might be placed on a thoroughly efficient footing.

But that $9,000,000 has gone and gone for good. It will never find its way back into the looted treasury. Just where it went and who got it, can only be inferred. But the salient fact is that it is not available for public use. Its loss should exercise a chastening effect on the party responsible for the tremendous robbery. It should impel that party to a course of severe economy until a balance has been restored and instead of planning new taxes and larger extravagances it should devote its energies to the lopping off of every sinecure and the saving of every dollar that now hints of gratnity.

Unfortunately Pennsylvania has become more and more lavish in the expenditure of taxes. These are almost wholly indirect and in consequence the people do not feel them as they would if they were taken out of their pockets as city and county taxes are taken. But the people have to pay the indirect taxes nevertheless. They do not come out of the corporations. They do not fall upon privileges and monopolies. They are taxes that are passed along with added profits from the apparent payer to the consumer. And he is hurt without knowing precisely what hurts him.

It is therefore important that the mass of the people of this state should protest against any proposed increase of state taxes. They should insist rather on genuine economy. They should insist on prudent expenditnre. They should demand and enforce a rigid accounting for all money appropriated. And they should make it clear that they will not stand for a riot of extravagance in the disbursement of public funds. *Johnstown Democrat.*

Legislative Standing Committees.

The Senator from this district and our county Representative have both been placed on important committees of the Legislature. Senator Cochran has been assigned to the Committees on Appropriations, Banks and Building and Loan Associations, City Passenger Railways, Corporations, Finance, Game and Fish, Judiciary Special, Mines and Mining, Public Roads and Highways and Railroads. On Finance, Appropriations and Banks and Building and Loan Associations he is the ranking minority member. Mr. Creasy has been assigned to the Committees on Ways and Means, Agriculture, Public Health and Sanitary, Law and Order, Public Roads and Education.

New School Law for the State.

Measure Presented to the Legislature Makes Sweeping Changes in Present Methods.

Radical changes in the school system of the entire State are contemplated in the bill submitted to both houses of the legislature by the Educational Commission appointed by Governor Stuart two years ago. The bill prepared by this commission, of which Dr. Nathan C. Schaeffer, State Superintendent, was chairman, is approved by the leading educators and dominant politicians.

The bill was reported out of committee and the joint Senate and House Committee will grant a public hearing on the measure in the House of Representatives chamber on February 9.

It is the most drastic bill ever presented on the educational question No more sweeping statute has been proposed in the history of the State. It is modeled after the school laws of New York State and Massachusetts. It takes the entire control of the schools out of the hands of cities and towns and places them under the control of the State. A commission of seven is to head the educational system, of which the superintendent of the schools will be the chief officer. These will be appointed by the governor.

The most prominent items in the new bill, which in all likelihood will become a law, are:

All schools to be under direct State supervision.

Commission appointed by governor to control all the schools.

Boards of education have the power to levy taxes to pay school expenses.

Every male citizen more than 21 years of age must pay $1 tax to support schools.

Exclusion from the public schools of all pupils, teachers or employes who have tuberculosis in any form.

Extension of the compulsory education laws to include all blind, deaf and mentally deficient children who are capable of receiving partial education.

Two colleges of education, one at the University of Pennsylvania, the other at the University of Pittsburg.

Compulsory education.

Unvaccinated children to be admitted on a three-fourths vote of a district board.

Unpunished Murderers.

Nowhere except perhaps in Corsica or Sicily are murderers so leniently treated as in America. Human life has become an exceedingly cheap commodity in this country, which in so many other respects is a leader in enlightenment and civilization.

And upon all sides the people here realize more and more that this is so. In clubs, hotel corridors, offices and wherever men and women may meet in groups, and whenever this topic comes up, the verdict is always the same.

Too few murderers are punished.

Kill and go free has come to be a most unfortunate rule. Take a human life on any flimsy pretext, set up a still more flimsy wall of insanity or self-defense, get expert testimony on brain storms, confuse the jury, and the murderer is at liberty.

Just where the fault lies is difficult to say. But as things go now the American jury system is a failure in this one respect at least. The same evidence that would inevitably hang a man in England, and hang him quickly, would not convince an American jury in nine out of ten cases.

Whenever and whatever the weak spot is in the United States it exists, and the grim sequel is apparent to all: Too few murderers are punished.—*Ex.*

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

WASHINGTON

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 2, 1909.

There was a one time unwritten law in Senate that new members of that body should be like children, seen but not heard, but the precedent has been so shattered by a few roaring youngsters like La Follette and Beveridge and others that there was only a mild sensation this week when Senator Cummins of Iowa delivered his maiden speech on the subject of postals savings banks. The new Senator was not hazed as he would have been in the old days by speaking to empty seats or having to endure irrelevant interruptions, but held a fairly large number of his colleagues in their places and was declared by them later to have acquitted himself like a veteran.

***

Representative Rainey of Illinois introduced a little sensatlonalism into the proceedings of the House Tuesday by a speech in which he accused the President of a misstatement of facts in his special message to Congress concerning the Panama canal in 1906 and an attack on Mr. Cromwell for his connection with affairs in Panama as General Counsel for the Panama Canal Company. He closed his speech with a promise or a threat to finish Mr. Cromwell up at some later date and said, "when I am through with this man Cromwell the President and the President elect are welcome to all that is left of him." Mr. Rainey went back four hundred years into the history of Panama, brought it up to date and concluded with a prediction for the future in which the United States is to wreck itself on the same rocks which foundered the French Canal scheme. Mr. Cromwell was characterized as the "Nation's despoiler" and he insinuated that the President elect has been a party to schemes on the Isthmus which have been of profit to Mr. Cromwell, his personal friends and Charles P. Taft, his brother. Sensations have become so common in Congress of late that they have lost their edge and so many have had a hand in the pastime of spanking the President that a charge against the President elect is regarded as a mild affair.

***

An elderly white haired man who has spent the most productive part of his life on a sheep ranch in Montana, the benign Senator Carter of Montana is responsible for the proposition to have a road about two hundred feet wide from the front door of the White House to the battle field of Gettysburg with spaces along it allotted to each state which will be called upon to erect groups of statuary or monuments suitable as a Lincoln Memorial. The proposition sounds well. A national memorail to the great president is desirable and such a highway might well embody the artistic and patriotic sentiment of the people but carried out it might result in such another group of statuary horrors as may be seen in the rotunda of the Capital or in some of the Squares of Washington. Nothing short of physical violence it seems can eradicate from the American mind the love of equestrian statues and the thought of fifty miles of war heroes careering and cavorting on impossible horses is one to make the most stoical apprehensive. Of course the automobiles of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington are charmed at the idea of a road surpassing that at Daytona for motor racing but artists and architects are flooding their members in Congress with appeals to leave the decision about the adornment of the road to those who know something about art. Three propositions are before Congress for the construction of a proper memorial to Lincoln. One provides for the road to Gettysburg, another for a monument upon a location south of the Washington monument and the third for a memorial arch or peristyle between the new Union station and the Capitol. It has also been suggested that the Capitol grounds be extended and suitable monument be placed in them as a memorial. D. H. Burnham the distinguished architect has cabled from Europe that a peristyle and a monumental architectural treatment of the entrance way to the Capitol in no matter whose name it is erected is demanded by artistic requirements and it would certainly seem tc the lay mind a better solution of the disturbing problem than a half buried statue on the river front or even an imitation of an Appian way to Gettysburg.

***

The President who is not only the advocate of large families but also the friend of children has appeared twice this week at the convention which has for its object the betterment of the condition of dependent and orphan children in this country. In his speech of welcome to the delegates among whom were such widely known philanthropists as Theodore Dreiser of New York, Judge Ben Lindsay of the Juvenile Court in Denver, Judge Julian Mack of Chicago, Miss Jane Addams of Hull House and many others taking an active part in social betterment, the President expressed his deep interest in the work of looking out for the children and urged that "there can be no more important subject from the standpoint of the nation than that of taking care of the children".

Life in a Great State.

Industrial Bureau to Investigate Habits and Conditions of People.

An investigation into industrial conditions of the State on a more extended scale than ever undertaken before, which will embrace not only laboring but sociological conditions, has been inaugurated by John L. Rockey, chief of the State Bureau of Industrial Statistics, in cities of southeastern Pennsylvania, with the ultimate intention of extending it to all counties of the State.

The questions will go into the general industrial characteristics of the various communities, the nationality of the employes and whether foreigners predominate. The manner of living, the kind of homes, the number of owners and renters, the rents paid, cost of fuel and light and the sanitary conditions will receive close attention. In addition to home utilities, the food question will be taken up to ascertain what is readily obtainable, the quality and the price prevailing in summer and winter.

One of the chief matters of moment at this time will be the inquiry into the educational systems, to what extent they are used, whether night, manual training, domestic science and other schools are provided.

The conditions are to be contrasted with ten years ago, and in addition religion and charities will be touched upon. The organization of labor will be gone into in a general way, the relations between employer and employe, proportion of population employed studied, and information secured to aid the State in procuring labor for those needing it.

The bureau will endeavor to obtain data which will enable it to benefit the foreign population, the inspectors being specially charged to suggest from their observations some method whereby the standard of the foreigner may be raised or influences brought to bear which would develop sense of citizenship and responsibility toward the rest of the community.

Extras in Road Making.

In some of the counties the authorities are taking a stand against any more road building under the present system. The chief dissatisfaction is with extras, which have to be paid for. The Harrisburg *Patriot* gives figures showing the cost of some roads in Dauphin and York counties which are significant. On three pieces of road in Dauphin, the contract price of which was $41,673.43, the extras amounted to $12,202.02, and on five pieces of road in York, the contract price for which was $34,800.39 the extras were $5,602.45. As the counties and townships have to pay their proportion of the extras, as well as of the original contract price, it is not very surprising that they should complain. There is snch uniformity in these charges for extras as to have aroused very general criticism, and unless there is some change in the system, road improvement will hardly go on well in the future.

It May Be Pneumonia

"A hard chill, pain through the chest, difficult breathing. Then fever, with great prostration." If this should be your experience, send for your doctor. You may have pneumonia! If your doctor cannot come at once, give Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. When he comes, tell him exactly what you have done. Then do as he says. No alcohol in this cough medicine. *J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.*

Keep the bowels in good condition. One of Ayer's Pills at bedtime will cause an increased flow of bile, and produce a gentle laxative effect the day following.

The February Sale of
FURNITURE AND LINENS
Began at Pursel's
Monday, February 1st.

In this Sale we have "buzz-sawed" Furniture prices and "torn" a good bit off Linen prices!

But ihen you EXPECTED THAT, and we only mention it to emphasize the importance of this Sale to every person having a home to furnish. Your main interest will center 'round THE VALUES. You already know that Pursel Furniture, like Pursel Linens, is of "first" quality—that goes without saying.

Linens of all Kinds at Big Reductions.

BLEACHED TABLE LINENS.

56 in. bleached table linen Reduced to 22c, was 28c
56 in. bleached table linen reduced to 49c, was 59c
72 in. bleached table linen reduced to 60c, was 75c
72 in, bleached table linen reduced to 72½c, was 85c
72 in. bleached table linen reduced to 85c, was $1
72 in. bleached table linen reduced to 90c, was $1.15
72 in. bleached double damask reduced to $1.15, was $1.39.
72 in. bleached double damask reduced to $1.25, was $1.75.
72 in. bleached double damask reduced to $2.00, was $2.50.
72 in, bleached double damask reduced to $2.19, was $2.75.

UNBLEACHED TABLE LINEN.

56 in. unbleached table linen reduced to 20c, was 28c
62 in. unbleached table linen reduced to 35c, was 45c
72 in. unbleached table linen reduced to 39c, was 50c
62 in. unbleached table linen reduced to 49c, was 60c
66 in. unbleached table linen reduced to 85c, was $1.

MERCERIZED TABLE DAMASK.

58 inch mercerized table damask reduced to 39c was 50c.
58 inch mercerized table damask reduced to 49c was 59c.
70 inch mercerized table damask reduced to 59c was 75c.

TOWELINGS.

These prices are merest hints of the prices, but should suffice to convince you that now is the time for buying all the towelings you will need for months to come. Best Cotton Toweling 4½c yd.
Brown linen crash reduced to 8½c, was 10c
Stevens' 22 inch crash reduced to 12½c, was 15c
Stevens' 20 inch crash reduced to 11c, was 14c
Bleached Russian crash reduced to 11c, was 12½c
Unbleached Russian crash reduced to 10c, was 12½c
Red border bleached crash reduced to 10c, was 12c

READY MADE TOWEL BARGAINS.

Plain all linen Hucka back Towels, 18 x 40 inches, (very heavy) reduced to 22c, regular value 12½c

F. P. PURSEL.
BLOOMSBURG, - PENN'A.

We Have Ten Styles of
Envelopes and Paper to Match
—FOR—
Invitations, Acceptances, Regrets, Announcements, &c.

Full size Wedding with two Envelopes. down to Billet-doux size with Card to Fit.

Twenty-Four Styles of Type

FOR CARDS AND INVITATIONS.

We Do All Kinds of Printing

Columbian Printing House,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

BIG BARGAINS

in

SHOES

at

EVANS' SHOE STORE

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1909.

Entered at the Post Office, Bloomsburg, Pa. as second class matter, March 1, 1886.

The Sunday School room of the Lutheran Church has been newly papered and painted.

Joseph R. Eck, formerly of Bloomsburg, died at Danville on Sunday after a long illness.

The Watsontown Table Co. has purchased the plant of the Espy Furniture Co. There is a probability that work will be resumed there.

The Ushers' Union of the M. E. Church held their first annual banquet at the City Cafe on Tuesday evening. Ralph H. Smoyer was toastmaster.

The Northumberland County Bar association has voted that at the annual banquet in Sunbury. this year, each attorney purchase his own drinks if he wants any. This was done to meet the objections against serving intoxicants at the feast.

The following letters are held at the Bloomsburg, Pa., post office: Mr. Chas. Keefer, Miss Martha Smith, W. F. Keefe, Prof Frank S. Upham, Sallie Patterson, Mr. Elmer Williamson. Cards Mr. Chas. Keefer (2), Mrs. Elizabeth Kerstetter, Mr. Wm. M. Spearl.

William Hawkins, for many years the porter at the Central Hotel died suddenly at his mother's home on Railroad street last Friday morning. Recently he had been employed at Hotel Lee. He is survived by his mother, one son, and two brothers. The funeral was held on Sunday afternoon.

The coal mines at Laquin, Bradford county, owned by the Long Valley Coal Company, have been closed for the winter, and perhaps permanently. The miners and their families have been moved to Long Valley, where the mines at that place will be operated to their capacity.

The expenses of Williamsport the past year exceeded the receipts, and the estimates for the ensuing year, by maintaining the same rate of taxation are $142,000 for receipts and $172,000 for necessary expenses. How to make the receipts meet the expenses without increasing the city debt, is a problem councilmen are now wrestling over.

If You Are a Trifle Sensitive

About the size of your shoes, its some satisfaction to know that many people can wear shoes a size smaller by sprinkling Allen's Foot-Ease into them. Just the thing for Patent Leather Shoes, and for breaking in new Shoes. Sold Everywhere, 25c 1-21-4t.

We take from our forests annually seven times as much wood per capita as the Germans take from their forests, and ten times as much as the French. We lose by fire every year buildings of the value of $450,000,000, which is approximately one-half the total cost of the buildings annually erected. Four out of five of these fires are preventable, as is shown by the fact that in Europe, where they have more exacting building codes and standards of construction, the fire losses are enormously below those in this country. There appears to be a very close relation between the greater combustibility of our houses and our excessive use of timber for building.

CONSOLIDATED COMPANIES.

The Columbia Power, Light, and Railways Company is the title of the corporation that has consolidated into one, the following companies: Standard Gas and Electric Light Co. of Danville, Irondale Electric Light Co., Berwick Electric Light Co., Columbia & Montour Street Railway Co., Danville & Bloomsburg Street Railway. B. O. Ellis is the General Manager.

Increase of Pensions.

During the last session of Congress, Hon. John G. McHenry, Representative in Congress for this district called attention to the vital defect in the service pension law. It fixes too great an age for the maximum and Mr. McHenry offered a bill reducing the maximum from seventy-five to seventy years. There are not many veterans reach the age of seventy-five, he reasoned and those who ought to get the benefit of the maximum rate earlier. His bill fixed it at seventy, the second rate at sixty-five and the minimum at sixty.

Politics was more important than pensions a year ago, however, and Mr. McHenry got scant encouragement in his work for the veterans. At the present session he finds a different sentiment, however, taking advantage of the hope of success he has introduced a bill providing for a pension of $15 a month for all soldiers and sailors of the civil war who have attained the age of sixty $20 a month for those who are sixty-five and $25 for those who are seventy years old or upward. He hopes to get this just measure enacted.

Mr. McHenry is a consistent and tireless friend of the soldiers of our several wars. He doesn't believe in squandering money on battleships which are costly toys which become antiquated almost as soon as they are completed. But he believes in generously taking care of those who have served the country at the hazard of their lives and desires to see them assured of comforts if not luxuries as they totter to the grave. We sincerely hope that Mr. McHenry will succeed in getting his bill through.—Democratic Sentinel.

State Revenues.

Auditor General Young has estimated the revenues for the next two years at $41,000,000. State Treasurer Sheatz gives an estimate somewhat higher, and Chairman Woodward, of the House Appropriations Committee, is inclined to agree with him that the Auditor General's estimate is low. An effort will be made to arrive at an accurate idea of what money is in sight, including the amounts unexpended in appropriations authorized by the last Legislature. Then the entire appropriations machinery of the Senate and House Appropriations Committees will be adjusted to keeping the total within that figure, so that Governor Stuart will be relieved of the disagreeable duty of paring down the bills to meet the conditions of the revenues.

Because of the shortness of the session the House Appropriations Committee will begin giving hearings to applicants for State aid this week. The committee has already 119 bills and many more will be received next week.

Of Interest to Women.

Don't slave at the wash-tub! A new invention which does away with hard work on wash-day. In order to introduce our pump and have your neighbors know all about it we offer for thirty days, our $3.00 washer almost free. It saves your hands, time and temper. All you have to do is to put clothes in tub and move the handle of the pneumatic clothes-washer up and down. The pump does the rest in half the time. It does the work easier and better than the $4.00 machines. Send $1.00, send now for this washer-providing you agree to demonstrate it to your next door neighbors. Money returned if not satisfied. Send 25 cents more if you want us to pay express. Descriptive pamphlet sent on request.

Write at once to Pierce & Baker, 654 Washington Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Every Woman Will Be Interested.

If you have pains in the back, Urinary, Bladder or kidney trouble, and want a certain, pleasant herb cure for woman's ills, try Mother Gray's Australian Leaf. It is a safe and never-failing regulator. At all Druggists or by mail 50 cts. Sample package FREE. Address, The Mother Gray Co., Leroy, N. Y. 1-21-4t.

Would Stop Mine Falls.

Governor Calls attention to Cave-in Dangers.

His message recommending that a Commission be created to study remedies for mine cave-ins under cities and towns and report to the next Legislature was sent by Governor Stuart to both houses last week. It is accompanied by an appeal from Mayors and burgesses to that effect, and the urgency of the appeal is based upon the growing commercial temptation to remove coal from pillars, etc., and endanger the communities above the mines.

Following the reading of the Governor's message Mr. Blewitt, of Lackawanna, offered a joint resolution creating a commission of miners, to be appointed by the Governor, to investigate the cause of these cave-ins and report to the Legislature. The resolution provides that the duties of the Commission shall be to ascertain the legal rights of the owners of the surface and the coal beneath the surface, and what precaution in the mining of coal is necessary to properly support the surface and prepare a bill to protect the welfare and interests of the owners of coal and surface. It carries an appropriation of $5000 for the payment of the expenses of the Commission. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

An Excellent Cleaning Fluid.

"The following recipe contains nothing injurious, never takes out the stiffness from fabrics (as from veilings and chiffon), and is at the same time a disinfectant and sure preventive of moths," says *Woman's Home Companion* for February. "Sulphuric ether, one dram; alcohol, two drams; chloroform, one dram; oil of cloves, one dram. Three times this amount to one quart best gasoline. The oil of cloves may be omitted if desired, as in cleaning anything white it has a tendency to turn it yellow. To clean a dress skirt, just double or treble the amount of these ingredients. Men's trousers can be soaked over night in this, and when pressed are as good as new. It is fine for ostrich plumes, as it never takes the curl out. Be sure to shake out in the air until thoroughly dry. Old laces clean beautilully with this fluid. Let the article to be cleaned lie in the liquid for a while, according to how soiled it is. Articles can remain in all night without injury to the fabric in any way. By allowing to settle, and pouring off very carefully, one can use the fluid over and over again."

Enrope May Pass Us in the Production of Wheat Within Ten Years.

If the United States is to hold its own as a wheat-raising and wheat-producing manufacturing nation, every available influence must be invoked, according to a report made from Europe to the Department of Commerce and Labor by one of its special agents, who has been studying conditions abroad in relation to flour and grain shipments.

He declares that unless within the next ten years we make what development we can in this matter we will find ourselves behind in the race. He says that the milling industry needs legislation to help in extending market possibilities and also wisely directed care in the production of its raw material, which, he says, may be given through the Department of Agriculture.

Good Weather Prophet.

The editor of a country paper received the following query from a delinquent subscriber; "Can you tell me what the weather will be next month?" In reply, he wrote: "It is my belief that the weather next month will be very much like your subscription." The inquirer wondered for an hour what the editor was driving at, when he happened to think of the word "unsettled." He went the next day and squared his account.

Senator Cochran to Florida.

Senator J. Henry Cochran, who has been ill at his home in Williamsport has so far recovered as to be able to leave for City Point, Florida, where he will remain until he fully regains his health. He left last Saturday morning on a special train over the Pennsylvania railroad.

INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC.

Chas. P. Elwell announces that he will be pleased to receive all former pupils on violin and pianoforte, as well as new ones. Latest and best methods.

Terms strictly cash by the lesson or month. Address Hotel Hidlay, Bloomsburg, or call up on Bell 'phone any afternoon between 1 and 2. tf

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Continued From Page 1.

Mountain Water Company. The object of the proceedings is to condemn certain streams on lands of the defendant company so that the plaintiff can secure the water. Fred Ikeler, Esq., who represents the defendants, filed exceptions to the same, and rule was granted to show cause returnable the first Monday in March.

In the proceedings in partition in the estate of Delilah Cramer late of Espy, deceased, upon agreement between the parties interested it was decided that Frank Ikeler, Trustee, without any further legal proceedings, sell the real estate of the decedent. Bond in sum of $2000 was approved and the sale ordered.

In the estate of Tracy Jane Yeager deceased the return to the order of the sale was confirmed nisi.

The return to the order of sale in the estate of Reuben Miller deceased, was confirmed nisi.

Upon petition presented by Fred Ikeler, Esq., in the estate of Mathias Frantz, a weak minded person, a rule was granted to show cause why the real estate should not be sold.

Upon agreement of parties interested the plaintiff in the case of C. E. Trescott vs. T. J. Vanderslice, garnishee of A. R. Moyer, took judgment for the amount he claimed.

In the divorce proceedings of Fannie K. Stiles vs. John Calvin Stiles, A. C. Jackson, Esq., presented a petition for a subpoena in divorce on the grounds of cruelty.

In the estate of Susan Klinetob, deceased, on motion of Clinton Herring, Esq., a specific performance of contract was decreed by the Court.

Upon petition presented by E. J. Flynn, Esq., a subpoena in divorce was allowed in the case of Emma J. Bowen vs. William G. Bowen on the ground of cruelty. The necessary $30 has been paid into court.

The return to the order of sale in the estate of Nora Bucke, deceased, was confirmed nisi.

In the case of Mary Nash vs. Owen McCarty, executor of the estate of Mary J. Barry, deceased, a rule was granted upon petition presented by E. J. Flynn, Esq., why the appeal should not be stricken off.

C. C. Yetter, Esq., presented the resignation of Harry Grotz as inspector of election for South Hemlock district, and W. A. Dent was appointed to fill the vacancy.

C. S. Fisher presented the report of the viewers which was in favor of a county bridge in Franklin township near Parr's Mill.

In the real estate of Martin Walsh, a habitual drunkard, bond of James Walsh, committee in the sum of $2000 with Edward Murphy and Bridget Schlinging approved.

In the matter of the assigned estate of I. W. McKelvy, on motion of L. E. Waller, Esq., E. J. Flynn was continued as auditor to report first Monday of May term.

Return to order of sale in the estate of Reuben Miller, deceased was presented by Fred Ikeler, Esq., and confirmed nisi.

On application of R. R. John, Esq., A. C. Jackson, Esq., was continued as auditor in the estate of William Hufnagle, deceased, to file his report at May term.

Upon petition A. W. Snyder was appointed guardian of Mary Harpster, vice Adam Clayberger, deceased.

The accounts of the Register and Prothonotary were presented and confirmed nisi, and if no exceptions are filed they will be confirmed absolutely on Saturday.

A petition was presented asking for the discharge of Charles Eisenhart from the county jail under the insolvent law, after serving a sentence of 90 days for breaking into the railroad station at Catawissa.

The report of the commissioners upon the division of the borough of Catawissa into two election districts was presented and confirmed nisi. The report was against a division of the borough.

Report of sale in the estate of Polly Kingsbury, late of Locust township, deceased, was confirmed nisi.

The report of sale in the estate of Mary Wolf, late of Cleveland township, was confirmed nisi as to tract sold, and the order of sale continued as to the other tracts.

In the estate of Mary Fetterman, late of Locust township, deceased, the report of sale was confirmed nisi.

Upon petition presented by C. E. Kreischer, W. M. Vastine, guardian of Charlotte Tyson, was given permission to expend $225 of the ward's estate toward the ward's education

Upon petition presented Albert Gable was appointed guardian of Hattie Krapp, of Berwick.

Report of sale in the estate of Ellis Evans, deceased, was confirmed nisi.

PERUNA EDITORIAL NO. I.

Dr. Hartman is now offering Peruna to the public as a regular pharmaceutical product. It is just as ethical as any compound put up for the medical profession. No straining of medical ethics can find any fault with it. THE PRINCIPAL ACTIVE INGREDIENTS are prominently incorporated in the label on the bottle, that the people may know that the claims made for Peruna have a true justification.

The only departure we shall make from medical ethics in the conduct of Peruna affairs in the future, is the fact that we shall continue to advertise and sell our product TO THE PEOPLE.

If we would agree to sell to doctors only, to advertise for doctors only, then the medical fraternity would be obliged to recognize Peruna as being entirely within their approval.

BUT WE SHALL NOT DO THIS.

We shall continue to offer Peruna to the people. We shall continue to convey to the people our claims for Peruna as a household remedy. We shall continue to supply the people with free literature, teaching them how to use our medicine, teaching them how to avoid disease, teaching them many things of benefit to the home. We shall continue to do this, whether the medical profession like it or not.

We are proposing from this time on to take the public into our confidence. Notwithstanding that some imitators and substitutors will be attempting to put up something which they consider just as good as Peruna, we are going to draw aside the veil of secrecy and allow any one who chooses to know exactly OF WHAT PERUNA IS COMPOSED.

This ought to disarm all honest criticism. We expect, however, that criticism will continue. On some pretext or other those who are envious of the success of Peruna will continue to find fault. But we are determined to give such people no just complaint. PERUNA IS A GREAT MEDICINE.

People Who Object to Liquid Medicines Can Now Secure Peruna Tablets.

It has become a household word in millions of homes. Our faith in the remedy is stronger than ever. Every year we expect to establish new plants in foreign lands until the people of all the world are supplied with this valuable household remedy.

WE CLAIM PERUNA TO BE A CATARRH REMEDY. Buy a bottle and try it. If it helps you, be honest and acknowledge that it has helped you.

If you want us to we will publish your statement exactly as you furnish it to us. We will add no words, take away no words. If you wish us to we will publish your portrait in connection with it. We will not do this without your written request, without your entire consent.

Peruna has cured thousands of people of chronic catarrh, in many phases and locations. At least, that is what the people say to us, through unsolicited testimonials. Peruna will cure many thousand more, in spite of fabricated slanders to the contrary.

WE GUARANTEE EVERY BOTTLE OF PERUNA TO CONTAIN THE INGREDIENTS PRINTED ON THE LABEL.

We guarantee that every testimonial we use is absolutely true—in the exact language of the testifier.

We guarantee that every photograph published is the photograph of the person whose name it bears, that every word of every testimonial was authorized by the hand that signed it.

We are determined to beat our opponents by being fairer than they are, by dealing squarer than they dare to. We are determined to meet falsehood with truth, duplicity with candor, insincerity with sincerity.

We know that the users of Peruna will appreciate our stand. We believe that the dealers in Peruna will applaud our course. We expect even our opponents will be obliged to acknowledge finally that Peruna is not only an honest and useful remedy, but one of the GREATEST HOUSEHOLD MEDICINES ON THE CONTINENT.

Ask your Druggist for a Free Peruna Almanac for 1909.

Legislature Must Work.

To Finish by April 15--Leaders Issue Orders to Keep Things Moving.

The Legislature has finally put on its working clothes and settled down to business. The leaders realize that unless they stick to work it will be impossible to clear the calendars by April 14. Four weeks of the session are already gone and not a single bill has reached the Governor. There are few on the calendars that may be passed and sent to the Governor during the present week.

All the leaders are declaring that the present session must be a working one and that more work will be accomplished this winter than at any previous session in a corresponding time. Both the Senate and the House committees are doing good work. The House Appropriations Committee is especially energetic and has already reported several bills and has them read the first time, so as to give them a place on the calendar.

The State Anti-Saloon League expects to have its Local Option bill ready for presentation in the House this week. This bill will be in charge of Mr. Fair, of Westmoreland, one of the leaders of that body and an effective worker and debator. It is conceded that the bill will be reported from the Law and Order Committee, but it is doubtful if it will ever reach final passage.

No final action will be taken by the Senate or the House on the new school code until after the joint hearings by the two Committees on Education. There is much opposition to the measure in its present shape, but the Commission by which it was prepared believes it is the very best bill that could be drafted and will insist on its passage in its original form.

There will be a series of hearings by the Senate and House Public Health and Sanitation Committees before final action is taken on the seven pure food bills prepared by the dairy and food division of the State Department of Agriculture.

Cure for Creaky Shoes.

"There is one certain and simple remedy for this annoyance," says *Woman's Home Companion* for February. "It is to drive little wooden pegs into the soles. The pegs prevent the friction of the shoe soles. Any cobbler will do it for you very cheaply and it restores your peace of mind quite wonderfully."

Making Divorce Suits Public.

Pennsylvania was one of the first States to act with reference to uniform divorce legislation by establishing a commission; it ought not to be one of the last to legislate.

The uniform act on divorce, which is the product of long conference and consideration, soon goes again to the Legislature. It ought this year to be enacted. It proposes nothing on which the public is not agreed.

Divorce is to-day frequent for two reasons, among others: It can be secured by going from one jurisdiction to another, and the suit can be tried before a master, practically in secret. The Courts of this State have been wiser than most on jurisdiction. They have made entrance into the State for the purpose of securing divorce difficult.

But secret proceedings are easily possible with the consent of the parties. A case can be referred to a master to take evidence. It can be conducted with the least possible publicity. The divorce decree can be granted with none of the deterrent influences that come with public knowledge.

Publicity is the salt of modern society. It keeps men and women straight. It prevents fraud, wrong and other wickedness. The certainty that publicity will follow deters as many men and women meditating dubious acts as courts, Juries and Judges.

Of nothing is this more true than divorce. If it is to the interest of society that divorces be diminished—as all believe—nothing will do more for this than the passage of the uniform divorce bill proposed by the commission and conference on the subject, which proposes to require all such cases to be tried in open court.—*Record*.

Not Hopeless.

The Democratic situation is not hopeless says the Bellefonte *Watchman*. The Democratic mind is not in despair. As a matter of fact the vote of last fall, notwithstanding the adverse conditions under which it was cast, is most encouraging. The State committee labored assiduously and unselfishly for the success of the ticket. Colonel Guffey was both generous and vigilant in behalf of the party. Now that all the elements which make for factionalism have been eliminated, there are reasons to expect better results in the future

Souvenir Post Cards are printed at this office. Half tones supplied.

John Floyd's Fishing Trip

Floyd often stopped a week at Furstmont. It was a rest from town, where there is no rest, and it was a bit difficult to get to, which was one of its charms, and the fishing was good.

But the Crusaders' Arms was the strong point—an undeveloped inn with a rustic garden and veranda, to say nothing of excellent cooking and quiet, far-away touch about it which was balm like and soothing after the fever and hurry of the city.

But when Floyd arrived, unannounced, in June, the landlord threw up his hands in dismay.

"No room?" exclaimed Floyd.

"Very sorry, sir," said the landlord. "If you had only written! But they might put you up at the Sheaves kept by a lady—Miss Charteris."

"Ah, I will try there," and John Floyd drove, away down the village street and into th country again, for the flyman to pull up at a pretty rose and clematis covered cottage.

"The Sheaves is not an inn, sir," said the flyman, as he got down; "but I believe it's all right."

And then, a few minutes later, the visitor found himself inside the house, he realized that the driver spoke the truth.

* * * * * *

Miss Charteris interested him extremely, but why she took in boarders puzzled him.

"You must be rather lonely, here," he said.

"No," she answered, "there is plenty to interest me."

He nodded shortly.

"No doubt. But is there anything archaeological? We Americans are that way, you know."

"There is the abbey," she said.

"May one go there?"

The girl hesitated.

"I mean with permission, of course. It is not inhabited?"

"No—o, it is not inhabited," she said, slowly.

"You take a great interest in it?" he said.

"Yes, and I fear the Goths and Vandals."

"The Goths and Vandals?"

"You see, the abbey is all I have," she said wistfully. "It used to belong to my family all this part, and it is the only bit left."

"And it's a ruin," he put in thoughtfully, and at that minute as he looked at her he unconsciously felt glad that he liked fishing, and that the proclivity had led his steps to that out-of-the-way corner of the world.

"Yes," she murmured, "it is a ruin, but a very beautiful ruin. If you like I could show you it; they would let me."

The young man wondered who the mythical "they" might be as he accompanied her into the silent pthways of the ancient stronghold, monastic in its solemnity now.

"The staircase is very old and worn," he said.

"Yes," she answered, "the Crusaders did chip the steps a good deal in tramping up and down."

He looked up at her, but said not a word.

He could not sleep that night. He rose at last and dressed; and then, just as he opened the door, he saw in the dusky corridor a figure—a phantom of the night. There was a movement below and he descended to follow her into the silent country lane, out into the woodland clearing, thence into the forest, finally into the courtyard of the old chateau, which just then looked more dreamlike still.

He lost sight of her in that maze of moss covered, ivy wreathed archways, where the moonlight fell in silver patches, and he stopped to think before pursuing his way, actuated now principally by insight and admiration for what he saw, and realizing that he stood very little chance of finding his involuntary guide, familiar as she seemed to be with the intricacies of the place. He mounted stairway after stairway, at length coming to a wing of the castle where ruin was not so plainly marked.

Here music came faintly to the ear, and he stopped to listen before pursuing his way, hesitating finally on the threshold of a large chamber whose walls were still partially draped with torn tapestry; and at the far end he saw the girl who was his hostess at The Sheaves, sitting before an old-time musical instrument playing a forgotten air.

* * * * * *

There was something hard in his left boot on the following morning, and he took it off and shook it, finding inside what was evidently the head of a hatpin—a little jewel with a tiny coat of arms. "Strange!" he muttered; and after breakfast, when he saw her at the entrance to the garden, he spoke to her about it.

"Is this yours?" he said.

She took the jewel and examined it attentively and then blushed to the roots of her hair.

"Yes," she said, "yes; it's mine. Annette, the maid, must have dropped it."

Floyd eyed her suspiciously.

"Yes," he said: "Annette or another." She turned quickly away.

"See here, Miss Charteris," he said on the following night, "I want to buy that place."

"What place?" she asked quickly.

"Why Hurst Abbey."

"But it is not for sale."

"Oh, any place is for sale if enough is offered."

"But——" she began.

"Don't worry about it," he interrupted her; "I have written to the lawyers. By the way, you don't know who owns it?"

"I—seem to have heard," she said, "once; but," she went on, as if trying to remember, "I am afraid I can't tell you the name. But why do you want to buy it?"

"Make it useful," he said shortly.

"But how?"

"Pull it down."

"Oh!"

"Turn it into a sugar refinery."

"You dare not!" she cried indignantly.

"I dare," he retorted.

"It is abominable!"

"Well, it's no use at present."

"No use! I—I——" She said no more, but whisked out of the room and shut the door with a bang.

"Spirit!" muttered Floyd, as he looked at the door as though his eyes were Roentgen rays; and he lit a cigar. "I like spirit."

He did not wait for the post on the following morning, but crept early into the silent sunbeam-habited house, where the air seemed to lie in luminous strata.

"Ought to be somewhere here," he said quietly, and he walked noiselessly into the kitchen, where the cat rose, yawned, and looked at him, then at the boots he held in his hand.

"Ah, here we are!" he exclaimed at last, as he descended a step into a little brick-floored room. The bump his head made in the whitewashed ceiling is there to this day. "Brushes—blacking. Clean my own boots? Of course! Well"—brush, rub, brush—"I wouldn't at the Carlton; but I don't like to have jeweled knobs in my boots. Confound it! It hurts. Hullo, puss!" he went on, as he saw the cat sitting on the threshold gazing at him.

Bang went down one boot, and he picked up the other.

"Mr. Floyd!"

"Madam?" And he bowed to her profoundly, boot in hand.

"What are you doing?"

"Dirty work makes clean boots."

"But I won't have it."

"Oh, yes, you will, Miss Charteris, till Annette——"

"There isn't any Annette," she said excitedly, and she took a step forward.

"Thought as much," he said grimly.

"But——" she began, and then she turned away sharply for there came a rat-tat- at the outer door.

"Postman," he said. "Shall I go."

"No, of course not!" And she darted off, to return in a minute, bearing a letter in her hand.

"You don't trust me," he said as he took it.

"Why should I?" she exclaimed.

"Oh—just because you should."

He read that letter, and then read it again. It began: "Dear Sir—In answer to yours——" end evidently it was not quite satisfactory, since soon after breakfast he started off for the country town whence it came, to return only at nightfall.

"They tell me——" he said.

"Who tell you?"

He looked at her quite calmly.

"The lawyers who have charge of the abbey. They say that it is not to be sold."

"No more it is."

"But——" he continued. "There, please sit down, because I have a lot I want to say." And she obeyed his wish, subsiding into the lounge chair in the corner of the veranda.

"What do you wish to say?"

"I want——" he cried. "I want to buy that place."

"To make it a sugar refinery?" she asked, and there was a suspicion of a smile at the corners of her mouth.

"No, no; I want to hear you play the spinet again, I want you, and the place would be yours, and the land which used to belong, don't you see? And you could repair where you chose and leave the rest. What have I made all my money for out there, where everything is so confoundedly new, if I can't do this—for you? Miss Charteris—Ethel—I am only a rough 'un; but could you not take me—for the sake of the abbey?"

She turned her head sideways a little and looked at him.

"Perhaps," she said softly; "perhaps I could."

And though the spinet of the olden days was far away, he felt that there was music just then which made its cadence dull.

Indelible Ink Required.

By the laws of England and of France, legal documents are required to be written in ink made from galls, such ink having proved to be practically indelible. The mixture is of bruised galls with sulphate of iron and gum arabic. This legal ink, at once the best and oldest in existence, entirely depends on a disease to which the oak tree is subject, and which is caused by a fly known as the gall-fly. The gall-fly belongs to the same order as the bees and wasps, and when it is ready to lay its egg, it cuts away the outer bark of an oak tree twig and deposits its eggs in the hole. From some unknown cause the tree immediately begins to enlarge about the egg, and a gall, or oak-apple, as it is usually called, is formed.

When You Feel "Blue."

Determine not to be "blue" and make it a rule to go to see a friend and to cheer him up every day. Incidentally you will cheer yourself up.

WM. TAFT TALKS ON RELIGION

Has Exerted Unmeasured Influence on Civilization and Could Not Be Dispensed With

ALL RELIGIONS ON AN EQUALITY

Says He Has Been Able to Study Many Different Phasese of Civilization, Especially in the Matter of Church Influence.

Augusta, Ga.—To a delegation of Protestant ministers Tuesday afternoon President-elect Taft made a lengthy address, in which he expressed his views regarding the influence of the church upon civilization and its usefulness in aiding governmental development.

The party included Dr. Heidt, presiding elder of the Augusta district, and about twenty of the leading Protestant ministers of the city.

Mr. Taft referred to the "moral awakening" during the past four years, as an indication of the healthful state of our civilization.

In his experiences in the North and South, and in the Philippines, Mr. Taft said he had been able to study many different phases of civilization, especially in the matter of church influence.

"Leaving out the sectional distinctions," he continued, "the indispensable presence of church influence in the improvement of our civilization no one can be blind to who has shared in the slightest the responsibility for government and the responsibility for improvement in a people, as I have. That was responsibility in respect to a race that is now in a state of Christian tutelage, and must be uplifted, in my judgment, by us, and through our guidance before we shall have discharged the obligation that Providence has thrust upon us. An in the study of the development it has been made known to me the enormous influence that the church must exercise in order to make our progress there effective.

"The Roman Catholic church was there for years, and preserved that state of Christian tutelage to which I have referred.

"Now, the ban has been removed from other denominations, and they are all in there on an equality in the spirit of Christian emulation, attempting to uplift those people, and we, for the government, by a system of secular education, are aiding that uplifting; but without the moral influence of the churches there, we could not accomplish anything. It is that sort of experience by which there is borne in upon us the importance of the maintenance of a church and its influence at all hazards.

"It is difficult sometimes to explain to one who has been used to the close union of church and state, such as we preserved in Spain, such as is preserved in some other countries, the real attitude of the American government toward the church. He assumes that if we separate the church from the state it means that the state does not favor the church. I had the honor to represent this country in a transaction of a business character with Leo XIII, at the vatican, and there I pointed out to him, with all the emphasis possible, that the separation of church and state was in the interest of the church, and that in America he could count on the sustaining of the rights of the church and with encouragement by every legitimate means, on the part of the people, without its assuming any governmental function, or having any governmental right, such as it has in other countries."

PREHISTORIC ARIZONA CANAL.

Ancient Builders Had An Irrigation Method That is a Mystery.

Tucson, Ariz.—It has been discovered that irrigation works existed in Arizona long before Columbus discovered America. An investigation by the Geological Survey has brought to light the ruins of an ancient canal, twenty feet below the present surface, constructed in prehistoric times, and in order to prevent the scorching climate from drinking up the water before it could be distributed over the fields, the canal had been lined with some kind of cement which has withstood the elements for centuries. To-day in the same country, in the vicinity of Phoenix alone, there are more than 500 miles of canals and ditches and more than 300,000 acres of cultivated fields, producing cereals and grasses of every kind, and even tropical products for luxury as well as necessity. But the secret of the ancient canal builders who constructed their ditches so as to save the last drop of water still remains unsolved.

A Strange Indiana Well.

Logansport, Ind.—A strange well exists at Riverside Park. An 8-inch pipe was first sunk about 80 feet, and inside it a 5-inch pipe was carried down lower. Fresh water from a limestone stratum comes up between the two pipes, while water which tastes and smells strongly of hydrogen sulphide comes up through the 5-inch pipe from a lower stratum. The sulphur water flows at the rate of a gallon a minute from the drinking fountain over the well, while the fresh water flower with a somewhat smaller volume from a pipe about 20 feet distant.

THE FAMOUS SWAN DINNER.

Given by the Father-in-Law of the New German Ambassador.

The appointment of Count John Bernstoff as German Ambassador to this country recalls the famous swan dinner which was given at Delimonico's in the early '80s by the late Mr. Luckemeyer, his father-in-law.

This gentleman was a wealthy importer and he received from the United States Government the sum of $10,000 as a refund of excessive duties exacted from him on importations.

He dedicated this sum to a gastronomic monument, and never in the history of New York restaurants, says Town and Country, has such a gorgeous entertainment for a limited number of guests been rivalled.

Seventy-two friends were asked. There was one table covered with flowers, excepting a space in the centre, left for a lake and a border around the table for the plates. This lake was an oval pond, thirty feet in length by nearly the width of the table, enclosed by a delicate golden wire network reaching from table to ceiling, making the whole one grand cage.

In the lake swam four swans, brought from Central Park, surrounded by high banks of flowers, which prevented them from splashing the water on the table. Golden cages with canaries were hung from the ceiling and the entire room was one mss of flowers. It was a dinner at which all the most fashionable women of that day were present.

The menu was done in gold and was long and elaborate, after the fashion of that period. The hors d'oeuvre was timbale a la Conde, and there were two soups, a releve, three entrees, a sorbet, truffled chickens and saddle of mutton for the roasts, two vegetables, a number of sweets and ices.

Where the Apple Came From.

There are two varieties of apples found wild in Europe, but the region adjacent to the Caspian Sea seems to had been the origin of the apple as known in the East. Charred pieces of apples are found in the heaps of refuse left by the Lawe Dwellers, who occupied portions of Europe before any of the present races. These people lived on platforms laid over piles driven into the water—probably to protect themselves from animals, in an era before metal weapons were known. These specimens of apples are generally carbonized by heat, but they show perfectly the internal structure of the fruit.

There are five types of Native American apples, all of them crabs. John Smith wrote from Virginia that he had found "some new crabapples, but they were small and bitter." New Englanders made the same report. The Soulard has the reputation of being the largest and best of these natives. Sorts of this variety, like the Matthews, are improved in size and quality. Selections might probably be made from western thickets of even better sorts than are now known. I believe the blood of the wild crab is in some of our best orchard apples.

Easy Charity.

Frederick Townsend Martin was discussing at a dinner the fund that he is raising for the great campaign against tuberculosis.

"Now, as Christmas approaches," said Mr. Martin, "my fund will grow fast. Christmas opens all hearts and pockets. It finds few Americans like—like the Spaniard."

He shook his head and smiled.

"A man once solicited for a charity in St. Sebastian," he said. "He asked a nobleman to subscribe. The nobleman shook his head and said haughtily:

"'I only give, Sir, to the genuine deserving poor.'

"'And whom do you call the genuine deserving poor?' the other asked.

"'The genuine deserving poor,' explained the nobleman, "are those who are too proud to accept charity."

Tiger Terrorized Corean Village.

A man eating tiger is terrorizing the outskirts of Seoul and parties are out with guns in the hope of finding him in his lair.

Last week Kim Sin, a wife of Mim Tu-eun, living at their home, situated on the mountain slope about five miles northwest of a town called Sangko-no-ong, was attacked by a tiger when she went out to shut the front gate of the house at about 9 p. m. She was killed by the animal and was carried away into the adjoining mountain. It is said that lately tigers have appeared at several places in the town and near about and inflicted damage on people as well as on the cattle.

It Was Fun for the Bear.

Treed by a 200-pound bear after it had hugged him, torn off his clothes and chased him a half mile, William Temple, of Emmons, Pa., was forced to sit in the bitter cold on a small branch for nearly four hours Monday, until a companion, searching for him, came upon the bear and shot it.

Temple had three deep scratches in the face, his clothes were badly torn in the encounter, and he was scared out of about a year's growth.

No Use.

"Anything I can show you, sir?"

"Yes, I want to get some kind of toy for my 3-year-old boy. Have you anything that's indestructible? Something he can't break the first time he plays with it?"

"I think so. We have some toy flatirons."

"Have they got handles on them?"

"Of course."

"Well, they won't last him five minutes. Show me something else."

DESHABILLE SCENE WAS ATTRACTIVE

Pale Herman Summ Peeped at Twenty-Two Chambermaids All in Nighties

WILL HAVE TO FACE ALL IN COURT

An Unusual Display of Over-powering Attraction—Breaks Padlock on Iron Door and Goes Up on Fire Escape to Dormitory.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Herman Summ, a pale-haired little man with a nervous manner, who is a clerk in the Gunnery Department of the Brooklyn Navy Yard and an instructor in the Italian settlement school on First street, Brooklyn, was arraigned in the Adams Street Court, charged with "peeping."

Dancing up and down in a very fidgety manner, Mr. Summ, who has a wife and three children in a cozy little home at No. 620 Linden street, demanded an immediate trial. It was true that he had been caught peeping at twenty-two chambermaids as said chambermaids were in the act of going to bed in the big dormitory of the Hotel Margaret Annex on Columbia Heights. Some insensate passion had provoked Mr. Summ to scale three levels of fire-escapes and then glue his nose to a window pane.

According to Policeman Germanhauser, who made the arrest, little Mr. Summ has been "peeping" in on the chambermaids as a regular thing for the last week or so. His pale hair, his pale eyes and his pale face have gleamed ghostlike on the dormitory window pane at least half a dozen times, torturing the modest chambermaids into hysterics.

"He scared them women sumpin' cruel," said Germanhauser, to-day, "an' I guess six of 'em faints. They think he's a ghost or a burglar or sunthin', and I guess you could hear 'em holler back of Canarsie.

"But he keeps on comin' back and lookin' some more, jest as if he'd never seen a female in a nighty before in his life. When the girls reported him, Watkins, the porter, puts a padlock where the fire-escape is, an' we're all layin' for him last night.

"He's got his nerve with him, too, for he busts off that padlock, goes right on into the yard and up them fire-escape ladders. He goes up jest as eager as if he thought there was gol' an' diamonds on that top landin'. He was in a hurry, 'cause he was a bit late an' didn't want them chambermaids to get into bed before he got a look.

"An' so far as their bein' up was concerned he wasn't disappointed. Fact is, they were waitin' for him. When he shows his face, ten pairs of shoes goes out through the window, an' some o' them shoes wasn't so small.

"He came down the fire-escape mostly slidin', leavin' his coat and parts of his trousers on the different landin's. Then, with a little scream, he faints in my arms and I carries him off to the jug. Say, I'm sorry for a guy like that!"

Mr. Summ was sorry for himself, too, and his lamentations were pathetic.

DRUMMED OUT OF NAVY-YARD.

Band Plays "Rogues' March" While Bogus Workman Leaves.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—With the military band playing the "Rogues' March," and with an escort of police, a man who masqueraded under the name of James Mallen was marched through the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday afternoon to the Sands street gate and literally kicked out amid the jeers of a crowd that had gathered. Then the naval constructor in charge closed the gates upon him and the impostor went out, barred forever from employment in Government work. It was the first case of its kind at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

His offense was that he represented himself to Naval Constructor Baxter as James Mallen, who had previously worked in the navy yard and who had been laid off but later received notice to report for duty again. A few days ago the genuine James Mallen sent a note to the naval constructor that he had obtained more remunerative employment elsewhere.

When the bogus Mallen appeared yesterday the naval constructor let him get on his working clothes and assort his tools, and then, with a hollow square of band and police, in which the faker formed the centrepiece, he had him marched to the gate and turned out. The impostor's name is not known.

KILLS TWENTY WOLVES.

One of the Few Old-Time Trappers In Michigan Wins Fame and Bounties.

L.Anse, Mich.—Tom Hazel, formerly a rider and a rifle shot in Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show, is winning fame in upper Michigan as a wolf slayer and trapper. Making his headquarters in the wilds out from L'Anse he has killed no less than twenty wolves in Baraga and Houghton counties since July last, and in addition he has bagged a number of wildcats and lynx as well as trapped five black otters and other fur-bearing animals. His bounties alone have netted him hundreds of dollars.

AMONG LOUISIANA INDIANS

Ancient Customs That Are Passing Rapidly Away.

The first tribe I succeeded in locating were the Chitimacha, says a writer in the Southern Workman. The old Chitimacha language, which is still spoken by a few, has a peculiar sound to the unaccustomed ear on account of the large number of "sh" sounds. It is especially interesting, however, because it has no known affiliations, is like no other Indian language and so forms a linguistic stock all to itself. French is spoken by all the tribe now, and as it has become the language of common use the Indian tongue will soon be lost forever. The old dances and customs have already become obsolete, although still remembered by the older people; and the Indians live as do their French neighbors.

One old art, and one only, is still kept up in something like its original purity, the art of making fine baskets of cane—baskets whose fadeless colors are a joy to all lovers of Indian handiwork. The Chitimacha are compelled nowadays to travel twenty or thirty miles to get their cane for baskets whose faceless colors are a joy to all lovers of Indian handiwork. The Chitimacha are compelled to travel twenty or thirty miles to get their cane for basket making. Once gathered and brought home, it is carefully split and laboriously scraped until only the hard outer shell of the stalk is left, when it is ready for coloring and use. The black color seen in Chitimacha baskets is made with black walnut shells, which are boiled with the bundles of cane splints eight or ten days before the color is sufficiently set. The yellow is secured by soaking the cane splints eight days in lime water made with burned shells of the fresh water mussel; the red is produced by boiling the cane, already dyed yellow with lime, in a mash made of the roots of a wood called "po-ash." The baskets are made in many shapes and sizes, many of them double — two complete baskets, one inside the other, united at the edges. Many patterns are used, to which are given such names as "worm," "snake," "alligator entrails," "perch," "bear's earring," "blackbird's eye" and "muscadine peeling." Blowguns, hand made pottery vessels and silver ornaments had been used within the memory of all the older people, but none could be found at the time of my visit.

I found a fossil shell thought to have the power of making rain. The method of use was to place the "rain," as it was called, in a bowl of water, which would be promptly absorbed into the stone. A storm was supposed to begin within a short time after this was done, the fury of which was bound to increase until the charm was removed from the water and an appropriate formula repeated. When I found the "rain-stone" it was swathed in a large white cloth to keep it dry, and I only succeeded in buying it by promising to keep it away from water.

The Houma tribe, near Houma, Terrebonne parish, is now nearly extinct, only two or three persons being found who can claim pure Indian blood. The Houma language, which belongs to the Muskogean stock and is closely related to the Choctaw, is remembered to-day by two old women only and one of these has forgotten much of what she knew of the Indian tongue. Strange to say, this very woman remembers some characteristic Indian songs. French is the prevailing language to-day, and the Houma live like the white people about them. Even the art of basketry has been lost.

Machines with Brains.

Such marvels among present-day mechanical wonders as adding machines, magazine folders and the railway ticket printing machines may be described not inaptly as "machines with brains."

Every one is more or less familiar with the wonderful feats accomplished by the calculating machines. Ask one to divide 877,406 by 609, and by a manipulation which any child can perform it will give one the correct answer in a few moments. Indeed, this little machine will undertake almost any calculation, from additions running up to millions to the ascertainment of cube and square roots. One kind will solve the most laborious of arithmetical problems, and will work out results even to fifteen places of decimals.

At the mints are machines of almost human intelligence that weigh coins. In one of these machines there may be seen what resembles a small brass box no larger than the pendulum of an eight-day clock. The coins that are to be tested from a tube on to the balance, and according as the coin is full weight or light it is struck by one of two little hammers into its proper receiver, the coins being weighed and their rate of forty per minute. But the operation does not end here. With swift and infallible movements the machine consigns the coins each to one of three receptacles, one for those too light, and the third for those of proper weight.

Grandma Was Remembered.

It was a minister's small son, whose habit was to ask God to bless each member of the family after his prayer. Having been put to bed one night in a hurry, he forgot one of them. Kneeling again with hands clasped and eyes closed, he addressed the Lord thus. "Oh, Lord, wouldn't that kill you? I forgot grandma! God bless grandma. Amen."

Saturday Night Talks

By F. E. DAVISON
Rutland, Vt.

THE WORLD'S CHAMPION LIAR.

Feb. 7, '09—(Acts 4:32:5:11).

Light and darkness, truth and error, health and sickness, honesty and hypocrisy, reality and counterfeit in this world exist side by side, and it is sometimes difficult to distinguish the genuine from the spurious. Fraud and adulteration everywhere abounds, and even religion is no exception to the rule.

Founder of Ananias Club.

The founder of the Ananias class posed as a great hearted philanthropist. He gave ostentatiously to the cause. He expected to be held up as a model by the church and receive credit for self-sacrificing devotion. But the Almighty upset his well-laid plans, smote him with heaven's lightning at the very foot of the altar, and hung him up in the pillory of the world's execration as the champion liar of the ages.

He saw others putting their property into a common fund for the relief of the poor and the support of the church, and he recognized a chance to make himself conspicuous, and at the same time keep an anchor to windward for an emergency. Ananias and Sapphira, his wife, entered into a secret agreement to pretend to give up all their possessions, while in reality salting down a good share of it, to fall back upon if anything unforeseen turned up. The apostles suspected for some cause that Ananias was crooked, so when he laid down the money for his real estate at their feet, Peter said, "Did you sell the land for so much?" "Yes," said Ananias. Dead! as quick as that. Sapphira came in, not knowing what had happened. The same question, the same reply, the same result. Drastic treatment, but it stopped the hypocrisy right then and there. The early church had other troubles but there never was another Ananias and Sapphira. Nobody ever attempted after that to lie to the Holy Ghost. People inside and outside the church began to deal with it circumspectly. They might not agree with it but they began to have a very real respect for it; something like the respect of the man who does not understand electricity but who knows enough not to pick up a live wire.

Prevaricators Numerous.

Liars!—They are not all dead yet. Now that they seldom if ever, drop dead while falsifying, prevaricators are a numerous brood. They have even improved upon the decalogue and have manufactured lies which are not lies, and falsehoods that deceive the very elect. So now we have white lies instead of black lies, and lies of all the colors of the rainbow. The consequence is we have a vast amount of the Devil's coin in circulation that can hardly be distinguished from the genuine coin of the realm. At any rate it passes currency in modern society and we all drink at it, pass it along to somebody else, and have not the courage to hold it up to investigation, denounce it, and relegate it to the junk shop of the counterfeit and the vile.

No Lie Insignificant.

It is the universal verdict that Ananias was the champion liar because he lied about such a great thing and in such a public manner. But no lie is insignificant. You may consider it so, because it relates to such an insignificant thing. You would despise a statesman who would lie about some question of international importance, or an executor who would lie about the value of an estate, or a historian who would lie about an occurrence of world-wide importance. But when a thing is insignificant in itself, of such small concern that a man could put the article in his vest pocket, why should he take his place in the Ananias class? For the very reason that there are no shades and gradations of moral character. If a man lies he is a liar no matter how insignificant the thing he lies about. The thing may be small, but the lie is bigger than the Pyramids, and as ponderable. There is no such thing as a "sharp trade" known in the throne room of eternal justice. There, truth is truth, and a lie is a lie, and right is right, and wrong is wrong. We need not waste any time discussing whether, under certain imaginable conditions, a lie would be justifiable, not once in a thousand years are such conditions met. We shall have all we can attend to to keep our record straight in the real experiences of life, without bothering our heads about what we might do if we should ever happen to be placed in such circumstances as we can imagine. Let it be settled once for all that no man is obliged to be dishonest. Men can be truthful under all circumstances. Children can be truthful. Merchants can be truthful. Statesmen can be truthful, historians can be truthful, editors can be truthful, teachers can be truthful, all men can be truthful. A United States Pension Commission put up in his office this motto, "God hates a liar!" and that motto stared every man in the face who entered that office to do business with the pension department. That is a good motto to hang up anywhere.

CHINA CLOSET.

Convenient Article of Furniture That Can Be Made at Home.

The Homestead gives a description of a home-made china closet. The base shelf, or table part, is 30 inches high and should be from 38 to 60 inches long, depending on the size of the room in which it will be placed when finished. The width of the table top should be from 20 to 24 inches, and the cabinet, or top part, is 12 inches wide and from 48

HOME-MADE CHINA CLOSET.

to 50 inches high. The back of the cabinet is of three-eighths beaded ceiling, and, with the exception of the crown mold and the legs, the table is built of seven-eighths or three-quarter inch lumber. The shelves have either small grooves plowed in them or small half rounds nailed on the rear portion of them for holding the plates in an upright position, the grooves being preferred. The hooks for the cups, etc., are placed where desired, also the shelves, and the size of the plates must regulate the distance between them. Many families have one or more pieces of old, wornout furniture of oak or some nice hard wood. These could be used very nicely, but should pine or any of the soft woods be used, when same has been sandpapered nicely, apply one or two coats of any stain desired. When dry, again sandpaper and give as many coats as necessary to produce the desired color, but sandpaper well before applying the varnish.

The Uses of a Hot Iron.

To remove shiny spots from black woolen garments place the garment, whether coat, trousers or dress, on an ironing board. Wring a cloth from water, spread carefully over the garment, then pass a hot flatiron back and forth just above the wet cloth as closely as you can without touching it. The nap will rise and the shine disappear.

If you suspect that there are moths in your carpets, try to locate their hiding place. Wring a coarse cloth out of clean water and spread it smooth on the spot in the carpet where you think the moths are. Iron the wet cloth with a hot iron. The steam will kill the moths and eggs.

NOVEL KITCHEN REMINDER.

Ingenious Device Saves Time and Thought for Busy Housewives.

A Tennessee genius has invented a kitchen reminder that should earn him the thanks of the busy housewives. Like many time-saving devices, it is simpler than the system it supplants. A card or board is notched on two sides, and opposite each month is written the name of some household article or article of food, such as soap, starch, sugar, eggs, etc. A series of strings or rub-

ber bands are then tied around the card, loosely enough that they may be moved into any notch desired. Instead of writing out a daily list for tradesmen, the housewife needs simply to atach the string in the notches indicating the article required. The same results can be obtained by having a bundle of strings tied in a knot in the center, with their free ends long enough to be fastened in the slits on the edges of the card.

To Cleanse a Foul Lamp.

Those who use kerosene-oil lamps know how the dirt accumulates in the bottom of the lamp and clogs the wick, thus affecting the light. To prevent this take a few lengths of knitting yarn, tie up into a small bag, clipping out all around so that ends of the wool may be loose. Drop this into the lamp and it will gather up the dirt, making the oil look clear. It can be renewed as often as necessary.

Influence of Wall Paper.

Remember that blue colored wall paper, unless it gets lots of sun, makes a room have a cold appearance. Striped paper apparently increases the height, use it in your low rooms. A plain wall with deep frieze, having lots of bold drawing and full of color, makes a strong room and gives chance for hanging etchings, plaster casts, sketchings, etc.

LACKAWANNA
RAILROAD.

"THE ROAD
OF
ANTHRACITE."

If you contemplate spending the Summer months in Florida or California, call upon our local ticket agent for particulars.

. . . PRINTING . . .

MUCH of the work that is done in this office is of kinds that can be done by hand only. Nine-tenths of all job printing done in any country office must be done by hand. It can't be done with a machine.

This office is fully equipped to do all kinds of printing at the lowest prices consistent with good work.

A Large Stock is Carried in

ENVELOPES, LETTER HEADS, NOTE HEADS,

BILL HEADS, STATEMENTS, SHIPPING TAGS,

BUSINESS CARDS, VISITING CARDS, INVITATIONS, ANNOUNCEMENTS, CARD BOARD,

BOOK PAPERS, COVER PAPERS, &c.

And Everything in the Printing Line

If you have been a customer of ours, you know the character of our work. If not, we shall be glad to fill a trial order. Among other things in our line are

Dodgers, Posters, Sale Bills, Pamphlets, Books, Receipts, Orders, Check Books, Ruled Work, Halftones, Line Cuts, Engraved Work, Stock Certificates, Bonds, &c., &c.

No trouble to show goods and give estimates.

The Columbian Printing House,

GEO. E. ELWELL, PROPRIETOR.

Entrance First Floor, through Roys' Jewelry Store.
Next to Bloomsburg National Bank. BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Professional Cards.

H. A. McKILLIP
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Columbian Building 2n.. Floor
Bloomsburg, Pa.

A. N. YOST,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Wirt Building, Court House Square
Bloomsburg, Pa.

RALPH. R. JOHN,
ATTORNEY AT-LAW.
Ent Building, next to Court House
Bloomsburg, Pa.

FRED IKELER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office Over First National Bank.
Bloomsburg, Pa,

W. H. RHAWN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office Corner of 3rd and Main Sts.
CATAWISSA, PA.

CLINTON HERRING.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office with Grant Herring,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
In Orangeville Wednesday each week

A. L. FRITZ,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office—Bloomsburg Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Bloomsburg, Pa.

J. H. MAIZE
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, INSURANCE,
AND REAL ESTATE AGENT
Office in Townsend's Building
Bloomsburg, Pa,

N U. FUNK
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Ent's Building, Court House Square
Bloomsburg, Pa.

M. P. LUTZ & SON,
INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE
AGENTS AND BROKERS.
N. W. Corne Main and Centre Sts.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Represent Seventeen as good Companies as there are in the World, and all losses promptly adjusted and paid at their office.

DR. W. H. HOUSE
SURGEON DENTIST
Office Barton's Building, Main below Market, Bloomsburg, Pa
All styles of work done in a superior manner. All work warranted as represented.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by the use of Gas, and free of charge when artificialteeth are inserted.
Open all hours during the day

DR. M. J. HESS
DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
Crown and bridge work a specialty
Corner Main and Centre streets
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Columbia & Montour Telephone.

J. J. BROWN, M. D.
THE EYE A SPECIALTY.
Eyes tested and fitted with glasses.
No Sunday work.
311 Market St., Bloomsburg, Pa.
Hours 10 to 8 Telephone

J. S. JOHN M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Office and residence, 410 Main St
7-30-1y BLOOMSBURG, PA

EDWARD J. FLYNN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
CENTRALIA, PA.
Office, Liddicot Building, Locust Ave.

H. MONTGOMERY SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office :—Ent building, 11-16-99

WILLIAM C. JOHNSTON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office in Wells' Building, over W. McK Reber's Hardware Store, Bloomsburg.
Will be in Millville on Tuesdays.

Montour Telephone. Bell Telephone
H. BIFRMAN, M. D.
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN and SURGEON
Office and Residence, Fourth St.
Office Hours : 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.
5:30 to 8 p. m.
BLOOMSBURG, PA

C. WATSON McKELVY,
Fire Insurance Agent.
Represent twelve of the strongest companies in the world, among which are
Franklin, of Phila. Penna. Phila.
Queen of N. Y. Westchester, N. Y.
North Am rica, Phila.
Office: Clark Building, 2rd Floo

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1909.

GOOD ADVICE;

Parents, do not Ridicule your Boy.

The February Success Contains an Article Every Parent Should Read

The following taken from the Success Magazine for February, is reprodnced here because it makes some points that ought to go home to hundreds of fathers and some mothers, who thoughtlessly ridicule the efforts of their boys. Many a boy has gone to bed in tears because his father denounced his effort at playing the violin; made fun of a simple little composition or story he wrote; discouraged his attempt to make some little mechanical device, or threw a wet blanket on his dreams, laughing at his prediction of what he would do in the future. A man who has recently come into great prominence in his profession says that when, tremblingly, he told his father what he wanted to be, he was told that a padded cell was the only place for a boy with such crazy ideas, and that he was forced for years to do that which God had forbidden in every fiber of his being, and against which every drop of blood in him protested. The father who has made up his mind that his son must continue his business and keep his estate intact, is not in a position to decide on the boy's bent—his special aptitude. He is prejudiced at the very outset. The reason why there are so many mediocre men and women in the world, and so many failures, is because they never found their right places. Everywhere we see men and women, capable of much better things, who were discouraged and diverted from their natural bent when young. Their own families did not take stock in them: they laughed at their young ambitions, and strangled their aspirations, either by harsh treatment, or, what is even worse, ridicule; and their teachers did not understand them. You cannot read the sealed message which God has wrapped up in your boy or girl, and you should regard it as sacred. You should respect the dreams of future greatness of your son, because the Creator may have intended him for a grand and far-reaching mission. You cannot tell what is going on in his mind; you cannot tell what possibilities are locked in his brain. He may be perfectly conscious at this moment that he was intended for a much higher place in the world than you are occupying yourself, and to denounce him, to scoff at his dreams, to laugh at his predictions for the future may be a source of great humiliation to you some day. It may also work incalculable injury to your boy. A housand times better strike him with your hand than blast his hopes by ridicule or by a cruel, chilling, cutting word.

The New Cabinet.

The following is the latest slate for the cabinet of President Taft

Secretary of State, Philander C. Knox, of Pennsylvania.

Secretary of the Treasury, George M. Reynolds, of Illinois.

Secretary of War, Luke E. Wright, of Tennessee.

Attorney General, George W. Wickersham, of New York.

Postmaster General, Frank H. Hitchcock, of Massachusetts.

Secretary of the Navy, George Von L. Meyer, of Massachusetts.

Secretary of the Interior, Richard A. Ballinger, of Washington.

Secretary of Agriculture, James Wilson, of Iowa.

Secretary of Commerce and Labor, Charles Nagel, of Missouri

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address:

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Bad Breath.

A well-known physician, who undoubtedly knows, declares that bad breath has broken off more matches than bad temper.

There are ardent lovers who must sometimes wish their sweethearts presented sweeter mouths to be kissed.

Good teeth cannot prevent bad breath when the stomach is disordered.

The best cure for bad breath is a cleansing out of the body by use of

Lane's Family Medicine

(called also **Lane's Tea**)

the tonic laxative.

This is a herb medicine, sold in 25c. and 50c. packages by druggists. It saves doctor bills.

It cures headache, backache, indigestion, constipation and skin diseases. 25c. at druggists.

Affinity Under Ban.

Law Making It Felony for Married Persons to Elope in Kansas.

"Affinity" business will not be popular in Kansas hereafter. It is certain that the law making it a felony will pass the Legislature, and Governor Stubbs has promised to sign it.

It makes it a felony for a married woman to run away with another man, and vice versa. Even a temporary "affinity" may be punished with a jail sentence. Any man who deserts his wife or legitimate child under 14 years of age will be guilty of a crime punishable by a jail or penitentiary sentence. The same punishment is to be meted out to a wife. If a man refuses to support his wife or child he must go to jail.

Another bill which seems certain of passage provides that brides and grooms must be subjected to strict questioning by the probate judge before they are granted a license to marry.

Three Weddings to Three Thousand Girls.

In the February *Woman's Home Companion* Mrs. Anna Steese Richardson shows conclusively that successful working girls do not marry. Her conclusion has been reached after fifteen years of intimate contact with working women, and after a very careful analysis of conditions. One investigation was in a department store employing three thousand girls. Mrs. Richardson asked the welfare secretary at the store how many girls had resigned to marry the past year. She bit her pencil and thought a few minutes

"Three," she announced finally.

Three girls out of three thousand married in a year! That store is no haunt for Cupid, evidently.

"Well, what in the world do your girls do?" I demanded.

"Do? Why, we have the smartest girls in the country in this store. Do? Why, didn't you hear about Miss Blank's being made buyer for the underwear when Mr. Jones died? And you know Miss Smith is now head of the —— store in Pittsburg. She is getting five hundred more a year out there. You remember that girl with the gray eyes who used to help me—Miss G.—well, she has taken a course in philanthropy and is now a charity investigator."

The welfare secretary was waxing truly enthusiastic. "You see, our girls do things."

"Everything except marry. Why don't they marry?"

"Because they don't want to," snapped the secretary. "Any man would be glad to get one of them, of course."

Considerable opposition has arisen to the bill in the Legislature which proposes to increase the marriage license fee to $2. What prompted the author of the bill to take this step has not been explained. All that he has publicly said on the question is that any man ought to be willing to pay $2 for the privilege of getting married. Most men pay much more. There are other expenses besides the marriage license, as any one who has been through the proceedings knows very well. The modest fee originally fixed for a marriage license was merely intended to cover the cost of maintaining the necessary bureau from which to issue such licenses. The main purpose of the license act was to provide a public record of all marriages, which in many ways is desirable. The present system answers that purpose very well, and in most, if not all, counties the present fees are sufficient to cover the cost of issuing licenses. *Ex.*

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

GREAT FORTUNES ON TRIAL

Schurman In His Speech Says Few Rich Men Will Determine Future Legislation.

Omaha, Neb.—At the National Corn Exposition Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, President of Cornel University, gave an address on "the Problem of Great Fortunes." The immense concert hall of the exposition building was packed.

"Colossal fortunes are on trial in this country," said Dr. Schurman. "Whether and how far it is worth while to encourage and protect them is a question for the future. There is a fundamental fact which is apt to be overlooked by radicals, though it is essential to a just consideration of the whole question. I allude to the circumstance that, not only are great fortunes usually safer in the hands of the people who have made them than in any other hands, but in obedience to economic laws they must be employed in the maintenance of productive enterprises which benefit the consuming public and pay wages to employes as well as earn profits to the owners.

"I believe that the conduct of a few multi-millionaires now living is likely to determine the attitude and shape the policy of the public toward the phenomenon of colossal fortunes for many years to come. If they use them for the aggrandizement of family or the consolidation of private interests, we are likely to see attacks on the existing laws of bequest. Nor will these attacks be met by the statement—true though it is—that these fortunes are engaged in productive enterprises and are, therefore, beneficial to the public. That would be true whether ownership were centralized or diffused. And the question before us is whether the ownership in single hands of such vast fortunes is a benefit or an injury to the Commonwealth.

"STUFF" UPSET PRETTY NURSE.

Makes Bed on the Floor of a Strange House Until the Police Arrive.

New York.—Miss Caroline Hillin, a comely young nurse, staggered into the residence of William Jones, 1219 East Eleventh avenue, last evening, sank to the floor and proceeded to make herself comfortable and take a nap. Thinking she was ill, Jones summoned a physician, who pronounced the case one of too much booze and advised that the police be notified.

Captain Lee detailed Patrolman Maxwell on the case. Maxwell learned that Miss Hilin had been employed at the home of R. L. Gray, 1163 Washington street. He conducted her there, but when Mrs. Gray saw her condition admission to the house was refused her. The officer then conducted her to her own apartments at 1565 Sherman avenue, where he left her.

Miss Hillin explained that she was sent by Mrs. Gray to obtain medicine and while in the drug store took a drink of "something" which caused her to become intoxicated. She did not know the stuff was intoxicating, she said.

NOTES FOR CARFARES.

Minneapolis Innovation Will Save the Penniless from Walking.

Minneapolis, Minn.—If you get on a Minneapolis street car and find that you are broke or have a $10 or $20 bill that the conductor cannot change you will not have to get off and walk. No, indeed, the conductor will merely give you a little slip of paper, which will be a note promising to pay the street railway company the amount of your fare at the first opportunity.

Street car conductors were furnished with these slips, which read: "This certifies that I am indebted to the Twin City Rapid Transit Company five cents non-payment of fare. I promise to forward this amount immediately to the office of the company."

Passengers who persuade the conductors to trust them and then forget to remit may be sued if the company finds it needs the money.

EVILS OF CITY LIFE.

Prof. C. R. Henderson Discusses Morals in Large Communities.

Atlantic City, N. J.—Speakers at the joint session of the American Economic and American Sociological Associations agreed that city life was detrimental to the welfare of the great majority of people, and that the effects of city life upon the morals of those who went to make up large communities were bad, rather than good. None pointed this out more strongly than did Professor Charles R. Henderson, of the University of Chicago. He showed by statistics that disease was more prevalent, proportionately, in large communities. He said there was so much poverty, so much degradation, so much vile and so much disgusting disease, that it made the question of marriage and child bearing one of the most serious and important of the age.

Newest Diamond Diggings.

Kimberley, South Africa.—At Christiana, a little town in the Transvaal, an alluvial deposit has been discovered bearing diamonds, and the entire area has been staked out in claims, which are granted by the government, each fifty yards square. The "digging" for diamonds, which are found in the surface deposits, is somewhat similar to placer gold mining. There some three thousand diamond miners, representing every nationality, are living in huts and tents with their families.

MOUNTED NURSES.

MAY BECOME A FEATURE OF THE ENGLISH ARMY.

Trained to All the Arts of Nursing—To Bind Up Soldier's Wound and Ride with Him to Hospital.

Army nursing may be revolutionized as the result of a course of training instituted at the North London Riding School, where the Islington Drill Brigade Girls' Yeomanry, twenty-five strong, is showing what mounted horses could do in the field.

The innovation will be brought unofficially to the notice of the British military department at the next annual show of the navy and army, and it is believed the army medical corps will give the idea more than passing consideration. The work of the girls' brigade is a revelation to every army officer who witnesses it.

They are trained to all the arts of nursing before being advanced to the brigade service. In this their work is to bind up the wounds of any soldier found helpless in the field, hoist him upon their horses and ride with him to the field hospital. All this they do in their regular drills with surprising proficiency.

Army officers are already discussing the practicability of the plan. The most reasonable objection urged is the question of being able to mount nurses where every available horse is needed for fighting and transport work. Most of the officers admit that the women would be invaluable if they could be equipped and so maintained.

Admittedly it would be out of the question to have such a mounted nurse corps in desert fighting, such as English troops are frequently required to engage in, but on European battlefields there is no reason why they could not be used to distinct advantage.

NURSE AND WOUNDED SOLDIER.

The Islington brigade has been officially invited to attend the next military tournament, and it is by no means improbable that they may ultimately be the nucleus of similar corps throughout the army.

Announcing Engagement.

A clever hostess announced the the forthcoming nuptials of a young daughter in the following manner: The table was beautifully decorated with a bank of white roses and asparagus ferns in the center, while suspended from the Chandelier was a bisque Cupid carrying a small silver dart. He was seemingly watching the effect of his silver dart that pierced two tiny white hearts imbedded in the bank of roses, containing the names of the two young people, likewise the date of the forthcoming nuptials. "The best yet," exclaimed an enthusiastic guest, "for it is simple pretty and nothing overdone about it."

Bran Water a Cleaner.

Few people know how useful bran is for cleaning. For painted and varnished woodwork it is invaluable, removing the dirt without destroying the finish.

Colored goods, which usually fade when washed, will not lose color if washed in bran water. It is excellent as a scalp cleanser and is good for the hair, making it glossy.

Used instead of soap it whitens and softens the hands.

To prepare bran water, fill a small bag—an ordinary salt bag is excellent for this purpose—with bran, place it in a pail, cover with boiling water, and it is ready for use.

All Wood Trunks.

An all beechwood trunk is now being offered in some of the shops with the assurance that it will positively withstand the rough usage of much travel. These trunks come in three sizes and they have rounded corners, which are neither painted nor fancifully decorated, but the plain and heavy sections of wood are finished naturally with more wood braces and brass reinforcements. Even the trays are of beechwood overlaid on both sides with small patterned linen in tan or gray. They are comparatively light and look as if they would stand a good deal of hard wear and tear.

A Home-Made Dressing Table.

A pretty dressing-table may be made at home by using a low, plain, wooden table and screwing on the top a wooden lapboard. Cover the top with dimity, chintz or muslin, with a ruche or lace flounce around the edge. The legs of the table may be painted or stained. A looking glass should hang over the table. Using the lapboard for a top allows one to sit close to the table.

Alexander Brothers & Co.,

—DEALERS IN—

Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, and Confectionery.

—o—

Fine Candies. Fresh Every Week.

PENNY GOODS A SPECIALTY.

HAVE YOU SMOKED A

ROYAL BUCK or JEWEL CIGAR?

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THEM.

ALEXANDER BROS. & CO., Bloomsburg, Pa.

IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF

Carpets, Rugs, Matting and Draperies, Oil Cloth and Window Curtains

You Will Find a Nice Line at

W. H. BROWER'S

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

WHY WE LAUGH.

"A Little Nonsense Now and Then, Is Relished by the Wisest Men."

Judge's Quarterly, $1.00 a year
Judge's Library, $1.00 a year
Sis Hopkins' Mon., $1.00 a year

On receipt of **Twenty Cents,** we will enter your name for three months' trial subscription for either of these bright witty, and humorous journals, or for **One Dollar** will add **Leslie's Weekly** or **Judge** for the same period of time Address

Judge Company

225 Fourth Avenue **New York**

3-21

The Thrice-a-Week World.

The Greatest Newspaper of its Type.

IT ALWAYS TELLS THE NEWS AS IT IS, PROMPTLY AND FULLY.

Read in every English Speaking Country.

It has invariably been the great effort of the Thrice-a-Week edition of the New York World to publish the news impartially in order that it may be an accurate reporter of what has happened. It tells the truth, irrespective of party, and for that reason it has achieved a position with the public unique among papers of its class.

If you want the news as it really is, subscribe to the Thrice a-Week edition of the New York World, which comes to you every other day except Sunday, and is thus practically a daily at the price of a weekly.

THE THRICE-A-WEEK WORLD'S regular subscription price is only $1.00 per year and this pays for 156 papers. We offer this unequalled newspaper and THE COLUMBIAN together for one year for $1.65.

The regular subscription price of the two papers is $2.00. tf

The Peruna Almanac.

The druggists have already been supplied with the Peruna almanac for 1909. In addition to the regular astronomical matter usually furnished in almanacs, the articles on astrology are very attractive to most people. The mental characteristics of each sign are given with faithful accuracy. A list of lucky and unlucky days will be furnished to those who have our almanacs, free of charge. Address the Peruna Co., Columbus, O. 4t.

Hon. W. T. Creasy, the new master of the State Grange, has become by virtue of his office editor of The Grange News. A. Nevin Detrick, who was private secretary to Colonel W. F. Hill, former master of the State Grange, has moved back to his former home in Chambersburg, where he will continue the management of The Grange News. That publication had been entered in the Huntingdon postoffice and for six months past had been mailed to its many thousands of subscribers from that point, but henceforth it will be mailed from Chambersburg, where it is printed by The Valley Spirit.

Trespass Notices.

Card signs "No Trespassing" for sale at this office. They are printed in accordance with the late act of 1903. Price 5 cents each. tf

W. L. Douglas

AND

Packard Shoes

are worn by more men than any other shoes made.

Come in and let us

Fit You With a Pair

W. H. MOORE,

Corner Main and Iron Sts.,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Our Pianos

are the leaders. Our lines include the following makes:

CHAS. M. STIEFF,
HENRY F. MILLER,
BREWER & PRYOR, KOHLER & CAMPBELL, AND RADEL.

—o—

IN ORGANS we handle the ESTEY, MILLER, H. LEHR & CO. AND BOWLBY.

—o—

This Store has the agency for SINGER HIGH ARM SEWING MACHINES and VICTOR TALKING MACHINES.

—o—

WASH MACHINES

Helby, 1900, Queen, Keystone, Majestic.

—o—

J. SALTZER,

Music Rooms No. 105 West Main Street, Below Market.

BLOOMSBURG, PA